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is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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is shown at the
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and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

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VOL. IV NO. 271 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
12th Novr.	Medina	12500	....	..
26th "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th "	Khyber	9000	....	..
17th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Nagova	7000	....	..
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500
1917				
7th Jany.	Khiva	9000	....	..
14th "	Moultan	10000	....	..
21st "	Sardinia	7000	....	..
28th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
17th Nov.	Novara	7000	Moultan *	10000
15th Dec.	Nyanza	7000	Karmala	9000
29th Dec.	Malta	7000	Morea	11000
1917				
11th Jany.	Namur	7000	Ka hmir	9000
25th "	Nellore	7000	Medina *	12500
8th Febry.	Novara	7000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	Nore	7000	Malwa	11000
8th March	Malta	7000	Kaiser-i Hind	11500

The steamers marked *are through sailings from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 15th November and 26th January respectively.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
*15th Nov.	Linga	Karachi direct.
17th Nov.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.
20th Nov.	Aratoon Apcar ..	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder.

*Or later, on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1st December.	T.S.S. "Morvada"	8190

FARES TO LONDON BY THIS VESSEL.

Single.	Return.
1st class Rs. 690	First class (returning by B I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1192-8-0.
2nd class Rs. 510.	Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 877-8-0

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Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Cos.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
YamagataMaru	K. Kudo	3791	4th Nov.	18th Nov.
Moyeri Maru..	M. Taniguchi	3773	9th Nov.	22nd Nov.
Bombay Maru..	S. Shinoharai	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kamato Maru..	6209	K. Horf	1st Nov	14th Nov
Kagoshima Maru ..	4075	T. watanabe	8th Nov.	18th Nov
Kogo Maru....	5819	K. Tashiro	22nd Nov.	30th Nov.
Java Maru....	4499	N. Yanagi	3rd Dec.	14th Dec.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
32 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

HOMEWARD

FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris *	A & C	9239		18thNov.
City of York	A & C	7834		25th Nov

*Does not call at Marseilles.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpoo about
City of Birmingham	A&C	7498	10th Nov.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles — London via Marseilles — —	555	883	420	630
Liverpool — London via Marseilles out from Liverpool — — —	630 600 —	1.033 90 942	480 52 —	790 675 712

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.

REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Mogami Maru	2036	Arrived	8th Nov.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	6th Nov.	15th Nov.
S. S. Asia Maru	2561	8th Nov.	18th Nov.

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apol'o Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 15th November.

S.S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons on or about 25th November.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
251, Esplanade

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampale
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mouritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest nd Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,656

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. PHILIPPINES SIAM. INDO-CHINA. Manila. Bangkok.

Batavia.	Saigon.	Cebu.	Puket.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Hoilo.	
Medan.			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Teingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.
49, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1731.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED 1789.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED IN CANADA.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.
781

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WANTED

Influential and energetic gentlemen to influence life business and to organize Agencies in the principal cities of India on liberal terms.

Apply to:—

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

K. A. READYMONEY AND CO.

Opp. Bank of Bombay, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee-in-possession, Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the ground floor of Watson's Annexe, Apollo Pier Road, in the roooms occupied by Mr. E. W. Gautray on his account and risk:—

One full-sized billiard table with all accessories complete, card tables, counters and chairs, especially made to order, electric lights and fans with fittings, etc.

The above will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots to suit the purchasers.

Catalogues will be published and furniture will be on view from Wednesday, the 15th instant.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th November, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52. Medows Street.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS AND STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 300LBS. HYDRO-SULPHITE.

On TUESDAY, the 14th November, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned:—

300 lbs. Hydro-Sulphite N. F. Concentrate. Sample on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th November, 1916.

Second 1916 Russian 5½ p.c. War Loan

FOR

Rbls. 300,000,000.

Redeemable in 1926 and free of all Russian Income Tax.

Issued at Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal plus coupon from 14th of October. Interest payable half-yearly in April and October. Subscription open from 14th November to 26th December, 1916, with

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and its Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The all owing high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FRENCH CLASS special for weak Matric Students begins at Grant Road. Composition a speciality. Apply to DIGHE side of Frere Bridge. 5917

A MASSAGE SPECIALIST, with 11 years' experience has time to take up a few cases. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5644.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

ASTROLOGER.—Prof. XENOBIN an up-to date Astrologer, calculator according to Hindu and European methods, foretells different events of life, especially, money, speculation, love and marriage with their dates, months and years. ORIENT HOTEL, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay. Room No. 8.

WANTED

WANTED—One large or two small ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, without board, in the Fort, Apollo Bunder preferred. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A COMMERCE or an ARTS GRADUATE for the College of Commerce, Surat. Apply stating terms to the MANAGER. 5866.

WANTED—TUITIONS in a good family by an experienced Graduate, success guaranteed. For further particulars apply to Box No. 336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5902

WANTED—MATRIC on Rs. 20 for Vasna-Sadra A. V. School and a fast TYPIST. Unemployed Gujaratis. Apply NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 5921

WANTED—A whole time MEDICAL MAN for an invalid in Bombay. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with particulars to Box No. 341 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 5915

WANTED.—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 3, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A thoroughly qualified FOREMAN for Motor Repair Shop. Must be expert mechanic and capable of handling all makes of Cars. Apply with testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 337, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5903

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified persons for the post of a Nyayadhisha. Starting salary Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 per mensem.

Candidates should apply with testimonials of their legal and academical qualifications and experience of service stating age.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Divan, Baria State.
Hazur Office,
Devgad Baria, 9th November, 1916. 5926

WANTED.—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs. 70 p.m. with the security of Rs 5,000 only in cash.

Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping.

Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123.

WANTED.—A reliable and influential AGENT or BROKER in Bombay for sale of flour and other production of the Delhi Flour Mills, (B. Mills) formerly known as "Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills" on order basis (Monthly production 50,000 Maunds.).

Wanted SALE AGENTS on pay or commission in all important towns of India. Apply to—
DIWANCHAND RUSTOMJI & Co.,
5874. Delhi.

WANTED AT ONCE:—

1. A CASHIER, one who has worked in a Bank preferred.
2. An ASSISTANT CASHIER.
3. A BOOK-KEEPER, with a thorough knowledge of book-keeping of either a large Mercantile Firm or a Bank.
4. A competent CORRESPONDENCE-CLERK, knowing good English and Typewriting.

Apply with copies of testimonials and stating terms expected to Box No. 335, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5900

FOR SALE

ONE BRAND NEW 10.5 K. W. Electric Dynamo of 110 vaults combined with steam engine (D.C.) Apply to Box No. 340, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5911.

FOR SALE.—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B.H.P., 460 volts, 840/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085.

FOR SALE.—A four CYLINDER RICHARD BRASIER, 18-24 h.p., open body seven seater, in perfect order, complete with top for Rs. 3,250 or nearest offer. For inspection and other particulars apply to Box No. 338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5907.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—"CAMP VIEW," DEOLALI, for rent and particulars, apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET—OLYMPIA HOUSE, MATHERAN, large accommodations, splendid situation, until end of March. Apply Mrs. KARAKA, No. 17, Marine Lines. 5901

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN, suitable for engineering workshops, in British Hotel Lane. Apply MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY, 206, Abdul Rehman Street. 5908.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE with reference to the SALE advertised in this paper on the 11th instant by Messrs. K. A. Readymoney & Co. in respect of property belonging to me on Friday the 17th instant that Messrs. K. A. Readymoney & Co. have no authority of any kind whatsoever to effect any such sale.

WILL GAUTRAY.
Watson's Annexe,
Bombay, Nov. 11, 1916.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 13th November, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of Accounts made upto 30th June, 1916.
2. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be closed from the 6th to 27th November 1916, both days inclusive.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320 Mint Road, Fort, on Monday, the 13th of November, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the following resolution will be proposed:—

That article 80 of the Company's Articles of Association shall be deleted and in its place the following article shall be substituted:—

"Every Shareholder not disqualified by the preceding article or article No. 24, and who has been duly registered for three months previous to the General Meeting shall be entitled to be present and to speak and vote at any Ordinary or Extraordinary Meeting of the Company and shall have one vote in respect of every share held by him."

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
5766 Agents.

NOTICE.

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Company's Office at Broach on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To consider the two schemes for working the Company's Mill received by the Liquidators of the Company, and such other schemes as may be hereafter received.
2. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA,
BHUVNESHWARGIRJI MAHESHGIRJI
Joint Liquidators.
Bombay, 15th Oct. 1916. 5805

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to merchants and Mills that we, the undersigned, who are manufacturing and trading in Mill Materials at Ahmedabad, have opened our branch at Mahomed Building, Bastian Road, Fort, BOMBAY, for the convenience of both.

DAS & COMPANY.
5816.

LOST.

ONE CHEQUE on the BANK OF BOMBAY bearing No. E. 137314/o.c., dated the 8th November, 1916, for Rupees Fifty Thousand only, drawn by us in favour of Mr. Sukhanand Shamlal or bearer has been LOST. Any one negotiating the same will do so at his own risk.

(Sd.) VARDHMAN JETSEY & Co.,
5887 Dubra Gully, Mandvi, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on 13th instant, in SANDHURST ROAD, (opposite Sandhurst Bridge) Bombay.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th November 1916.
5863

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY (HYDRO-ELECTRIC, LICENSE, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made on the 2nd day of November, 1916, to the Government of Bombay by The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, having its Registered Office at Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, (hereinafter called "the Company") for the grant of a License under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, for the supply to the public of Electrical Energy for power and lighting, in the areas, with the powers and upon the terms and conditions specified in the draft License forwarded by the Company to the Government of Bombay, of which draft the following is a copy:—

COPY DRAFT LICENSE.

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1910.

THE BOMBAY (HYDRO-ELECTRIC) LICENSE, 1916.

DRAFT.

APPLICANTS:
THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AGENTS OF APPLICANTS:
Messrs. TATA SONS AND COMPANY,
Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay.

DRAFT.
THE BOMBAY (HYDRO-ELECTRIC) LICENSE, 1916.

LICENSE granted by the Government of Bombay under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, in respect of the City and Island of Bombay and the Municipal areas of Kurla and Bandra to THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and having its Registered Office at Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the supply of Electric Energy in the areas, with the powers and upon the terms and conditions all specified below.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This license may be cited as "The Bombay (Hydro-Electric) License, 1916."

INTERPRETATION.

2. The several words, terms and expressions to which by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, or by the Rules thereunder, meanings are assigned shall have in this license the same respective meanings, provided that in this license.

1. The expression "the Act" shall mean The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.
2. The expression "the Government" shall mean the Government of Bombay.
3. The expression "the Licensees" shall mean and include The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, and its permitted assigns.
4. The expressions "first annexure," "second annexure," "third annexure," and "fourth annexure," shall mean the first, second, third and fourth annexures to this license, respectively.
5. The expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified which has been deposited by the Licensees with the Government in pursuance of the Rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department and by Messrs. Tata Sons and Company, Agents of the Applicants.
6. The expression "deposited map of route of transmission" shall mean the plan showing the districts in which, and the route by which, the aerial transmission lines outside the area of supply will be placed, and which is deposited by the Licensees with the Government.
7. The expression "other licensees" shall mean any person of persons, other than the Licensees, at the date of this license duly authorized by license under the Act, to supply energy to the public within the area of supply, or who may hereafter be so authorized.

COMMENCEMENT OF LICENSE.

3. This license shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the notification confirming this license is published in the Bombay Government Gazette, which date is referred to in this license as "the commencement of this license."

SECURITY.

4. The period within which under Clause 1 (b) of the Schedule to the Act, the Licensees shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned, and the sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government under that Clause be and Rupees respectively.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

5. The area of supply shall be the whole of the area described in the first annexure, which said areas are particularly delineated upon the deposited map and thereon bounded by a red line, but excluding therefrom every cantonment, fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard camp, building or other place in the occupation of Government for Naval or Military purposes, situate within or partly within such area.

PURPOSES OF SUPPLY.

6. Unless herein otherwise expressly provided energy shall be supplied under this license olny—

1. For power—
   (a) To other licensees for their own purposes and in bulk.
   (b) To factories within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, and to any Railways previously approved by the Government; provided that the Licensees shall not supply any such Factory or Railway as aforesaid unless such Factory of Railway, as the case may be, shall require not less than 1,25,000 units per annum, such amount being the bona-fide average computed annual consumption of such Factory or Railway.

Provided that in regard to supply under sub-section (a) the Licensees shall not be under obligation to supply energy in bulk to other licensees for the purpose of enabling such ther licensees to supply any consumer requiring more than 1,25,000 units per annum calculated as aforesaid.

II. For lighting—

The energy supplied under this license to any consumer for power may be used by such consumer for lighting his premises, provided that the enegy used by such consumer for such lighting purposes shall not in any year exceed twenty per cent. of the total amount of energy supplied to such consumer.

The restrictions imposed on the Licensees by this Clause shall apply only in that portion of the area of supply which consists of the City and Island of Bombay, and shall not apply to supply given within the Municipal limits of Kurla or Bandra.

WORKS AND SYSTEM OF SUPPLY.

7. The systems which may be adopted for the supply of electrical energy under this licenses are the following:—

(1) (a) A continuous current direct supply at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts between the adjacent conductors of a three wire system, the intermediate conductor being connected to earth at the transforming station, but insulated at all other parts.
(b) A continuous current direct supply at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts between the conductors of a two wire system.
(c) A continuous current direct supply at a pressure not exceeding 600 volts for power purposes where the approval of the Government is given.

(II) (a) A low pressure alternating current three-phase supply at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts between phases at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second.
(b) A high pressure alternating current three-phase supply at a pressure not exceeding 3,000 volts and at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second for power purposes where the approval of the Government is given.

(III) An extra high pressure alternating current three-phase supply at a pressure not exceeding 22,000 volts between phases and at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second. The neutral point of the transformers may, with the approval of the Government and the concurrence of the Telegraph Authority, be connected to earth.

(IV) Extra high pressure alternating current three-phase aerial transmission lines at a pressure not exceeding 1,10,000 volts between phases and at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second for connecting the Generating Station outside the area of supply mentioned in Clause 10 with the Receiving Station or Receiving Stations to be situated within such area. The neutral point of the Generators may, with the approval of the Government and the concurrence of the Telegraph Authority, be connected to earth.

Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Government from time to time to issue regulations dealing with the above systems, or, to authorise other systems to be adopted for the purposes of this license.

The mains and distributing mains and service lines within the area of supply shall either be underground or aerial lines, provided always that nothing in this license shall be deemed to empower the Licensees to place aerial lines (including the aerial lines mentioned in sub-clause IV of this Clause) along or across any street unless and until the Government, after consulting the local authority, has communicated to the Licensees a general approval in writing of the position and methods of construction of such lines. The aerial transmission lines described in sub-clause (IV) of this Clause shall, in so far as the same will be within area of supply, be placed according to the alignment indicated by the blue line on the deposited map, and shall be erected, constructed and maintained by the Licensees in strict conformity with the rules in that behalf for the time being in force under the Act.

The Licensees shall at their own cost erect and maintain sufficient guard wires at all places where any wires or mains of the Licensees shall be placed so as to cross above or be liable to fall upon or be blown on to the electric-conductors of any Tramway.

POWER TO BREAK UP PRIVATE STREETS, RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

8. The Licensees are hereby specially authorised to break up the streets not repairable by the Government or by a local authority, which are mentioned in the second annexure to this license, and also the railways and tramways which are mentioned in the said annexure, so far only as concerne level crossings and parts of the railways or tramways running along the highway on the level.

TRANSMISSION LINE FROM GENERATING STATION.

9. For the purpose of conveying and transmitting energy to the area of supply the licensees may upon obtaining from the Governor-General in Council such (if any) of the powers referred to in Section 51 of the Act as may be necessary, and from the Government the general approval required by Section 18 of the Act, place aerial transmission lines from a Generating Station constructed or to be constructed near Bhivpuri in the Taluka of the Kolaba Collectorate, to and up to a Receiving Station or Receiving Stations to be constructed on some site within the area of supply. The said aerial transmission lines outside the area of supply are to be placed according to the alignment indicated by the blue line on the deposited map of route of tranemission or such other alignment as may be required by the Governor-General in Council.

The Licensees are also authorised for the purposes of this clause to cross the navigable creeks and arms of the sea specified in the fourth annexure to this license.

MAXIMUM CHARGES.

10. The prices charged by the Licensees for energy supplied by them to any consumer shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the third annexure, or, in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government in accordance with Clause X of the Schedule to the Act, such maxima as the Government may fix on approving the matter. Nevertheless the Licensees may (subject to the provisions of Sections 23 of the Act) enter into special contracts for the supply of energy.

LIMITS OF LICENSEES' OBLIGATION TO SUPPLY ENERGY.

11. The Licensees shall not be under any obligation, under Section 22 of the Act to supply more energy than is consistent with their obligation to maintain a constant supply to consumers, due regard being had to the capacity of the Licensees'-water-storage; but in addition, they may supply to consumers willing to take energy on condition of a surplus being available.

PURCHASE OF UNDERTAKING.

12. (1) The option of purchase given by Section 7, sub-section (1) of the Act shall first be exercisable on the expiration of 50 years computed from the commencement of this license, and on the expiration of every subsequent period of 20 years. The percentage of the value to be determined in accordance with and for the purposes of Section 7 (1) of the Act of the lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the Licensees therein mentioned to be added under the second proviso of that sub-section to such value on account of compulsory purchase shall be twenty per cent.

(2) In accordance with Section 3, sub-section (2) Clause (d) (ii) of the Act, it is hereby agreed that the Generating Station and the Transmission line or lines to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under Section 5 or Section 7 of the Act.

13. The provisions contained in Clauses V, VI, VIII, and XII of the Schedule to the Act shall not be deemed to be incorporated in and form part of this license, and the other provisions of the Schedule shall only be deemed to be incorporated in this License so far as they are ont inconsistent with its terms.

14. At any time after the commencement of this License, the Licensees may, with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay, assign this License or transfer the whole of their undertaking in respect of which, this License is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the Licensees) to a Company formed or to be formed and registered in Bombay in accordance with the law in force in British India or in England under the English Companies Acts, having authority to take over the License and the said undertaking as the case may be, and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations given to or imposed upon the Licensees under this License and the Act and Rules made under the Act, and on such assignment or transfer the rights, powers and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the Licensees shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such Company formed or to be formed as aforesaid.

Dated this day of One thousand nine hundred and

FIRST ANNEXURE.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

(a) The City and Island of Bombay as constituted at the commencement of this license, excluding therefrom evry cantonment, fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, building or other place in the occupation of Government for naval or military purposes.

(b) The area contained within the Municipal limits of Kurla as constituted at the commencement of this license.

(c) The area contained within the Municipal limits of Bandra as constituted at the commencement of this license.

SECOND ANNEXURE.

List of streets and roads not repairable by the Local Government or by a Local Authority and of Railways and Tramways which may be opened or broken up by the Licensees in pursuance of the special powers granted by this license.

CITY AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

LIST OF PRIVATE STREETS IN WARD A.

Alibag Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore); Apollo Street Cross Lane; Arthur Bunder Road (from Colaba Causeway to Custom House); Bakehouse Cross Lane; Bank Street Cross Lane; Bhavnagar Street (from Frere Road to the sea-shore); Boree Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore); British Hotel Lane; Beef Lane; Cambay Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore); a road (from Colaba Road to Hospital); Duxbury Lane; Dwarkadas Cross Lane; Jamnagar Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore); King Lane; Mandvi Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore); Maruti Cross Lane; 1st Pasta Lane (from Colaba Road to Railway Compound); 2nd Pasta Lane; 3rd Pasta Lane (from Colaba Road to Railway Compound wall); Pitha Cross Lane; Queen's Road Bandstand (from Church-gate Street Station to Bandstand including); Rajapur Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore); a (cross) Road leading to Wodehouse Road to Railway Compound; Uran Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore); Varavel Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore); Victoria Bunder Road (from Colaba Road to sea-shore); a footpath (a part along sea-shore from Marine Lines Station to Wodehouse Road, a part of it goes into C and D Wards); Willoughby Road (from Welling Street to Queen's Road); Carnegy Road (from Welling Street to Queen's Road); Cooperage Road (from Wodehouse Road to Band Circle); a Cross Lane (from Wodehouse Road to the sea, south of the Parsee Sanitarium).

LIST OF PRIVATE STREETS IN WARD B.

Bhandari Cross Street; Bhaji Pala Cross Lane; Bibijan Street; Chambarwada Cross Lane; Chinch Bandar Cross Lane; Cooliwada Lane No. 1; Cooliwada Lane No. 2; Coooliwada Lane No. 3; Cooliwada Lane No. 4; Coombharwada 3rd Cross Lane; Coombharwada 4th Cross Lane; Esplanade Cross Lane; Malet Road; New Bengalpura Cross Lane; Nowroji Hill North side; Nowroji Hill 1st Road (running North South); Nowroji Hill 2nd Road (running North South); 1st Nowroji Hill Road; 2nd Nowroji Hill Road; 3rd Nowroji Hill Row; 4th Nowroji Hill Row; 1st Nowroji Hill Street; Old Nagpada; Old Nagpada Cross Lane; Piru Lane; Prince's Dock; Pydhoni 1st Cross Lane; Pydhoni 2nd Cross Lane; Mahomed Khan Pakhadi; Victoria Dock; Merewether Dock; Argyle Road; Frere Road Extension; Manson Road; Nagpur Street; Masjid Siding Road; Port Trust New Road.

LIST OF PRIVATE STREETS IN WARD C.

Agiari Street (Bhendy Bazar); Assembly Lane; Bhai Jivanji's Lane; Bhandarwada Cross Lane; Fopal Wadi (on Bhuleshwar); Fopal Wadi (on Kalbadevi); Kitchen Garden; Ladi Wadi (Old Hanuman); Malharao Wadi; New Wadi; Panchayet Wadi; Patak Wadi; Popat Wadi; Shekadi Lane; 1st Sonapur Cross Lane; Zoaba's Oart; Anant Wadi; Antoba Wady (Lohar Street); Ardesher Dady Cross Lane; Bhasker Lane; Bhang Wadi; Cavel Lane; Charni Wadi; Chewoolwadi (Kolbhat); Dady Santook Lane; Dhaswadi (Thakurdwar); Dhaswadi (Dhobitalao); 1st Ganeshwadi (Sheik Memon Street); 2nd Ganeshwadi (Sheik Memon Street); Jamboolwady (East of Kalkadevi); Karelwadi; 2nd Khatter Alli; Khanderao Wadi; Kolbhat Wadi; Kolbhat Wadi Cross Lane; 3 Kolbhat Lane; Mahadoo Shanker Sett Lane; Maruti Lane or Full-Gulli; Mirchi Market Lane; Nanabhoy Byramji Oart; Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane; Old Hanuman 2nd Cross Lane; Ovalwadi; Ropa Lane; 2nd Shekadi Lane; Santook Lane; Takwadi; Telwadi; Vithoba Lane; Wadia's Chawls.

LIST OF PRIVATE STREETS IN WARD D.

Banam Hall Lane; Banganga Cross Lane; Bawankhani Lane; Bhatwadi; Bhatwadi 1st Lane; Bhatwadi 2nd Lane; Borebhat Lane; Chikalwadi Cross Lane; 5th Cross Lane (between Grant Road and Falkland Road); 6th Cross Lane (between Grant Road and Falkland Road); 7th Cross Lane (between Grant Road and Falkland Road); 8th Cross Lane (between Grant Road and Falkland Road); 9th Cross Lane (between Grant Road and Falkland Road); Dammer Cross Lane; Forjet Street Cross Lane; Khandewadi Cross Lane; Kelawadi; Khamballa Hotel Lane; Khotachiwadi; Lane near the junction of Dammer Lane and French Road; Mangel Wadi; Mahaluxmi Temple Lane; Mount Pleasant Road Cross Lane; Mugbhat Cross Lane; Mullakwadi; Narayen Dabholker Cross Lane; Nepean Sea Road Cross Lane; Nickdawadi Oart; Paper Mill Lane; Pimplewadi Cross Lane; Road leading to Parsee Tower of Silence; Road leading to Tower of Silence Cross Lane; Sleater Road Cross Lane; Tardeo Cross Lane; Vilavati Fanaswadi; Walkeshwar Cross Lane; 1st Cross Lane (between Falkland Road and Khetwadi Back Road); 2nd Cross Lane (between Falkland Road and Khetwadi Back Road; 2nd Cross Lane (between Falkland Road and Khetwadi Back Road); 3rd Cross Lane (between Falkland Road and Khetwadi Back Road); 4th Cross Lane (between Falkland Road and Khetwadi Back Road); Khatteramy Lane.

LIST OF PRIVATE STREETS IN WARD E.

Byculla Tank Pacady; Chinchpokli Cross Lane; Cooliwada Lane, De Lisle Road Cross Lane; Ghellabhoy Street; Gunpowder Lane (Passage to Dockyard Road); Guzri Bazar Lane; Lane leading from Jetha Street to Sunderdas' Mill; Love Lane Cross Lane, Mandanpura Lane; Mahomedan Street Race Course; Matharpakadi Lane; Mount Pacady Lane; Mount Road Cross Lane; Nesbit Road Cross Lane; Oondria Street Cross Lane; Sunder Lane; Temker Street Cross Lane.

LIST OF PRIVATE STREETS IN WARD F.

Lane (from Parel Chawl Road to Parel Tank); Lane (from Parel Tank Road to Sewri Road at Jakari Bunder); Lane (from Parel Village to the Compound wall of Government House); Lane (from Parel Village to Parel Village Road); Lane (from Bhoiwada Road to Sewri Road); Lane (from Naigam Road to Sewri Cross Road); Lane (from Naigam Road to Naigam Cross Road); Lane (from Matunga Road to Matunga (Field), Lane (from Matunga Road to Salt Pane); Lane (from Matunga Road to private Passage B); Lane (from Sion Road to G. I. P. Railway); Lane (from Parel Chawl to Gas Co.'s Factory), Lane (from Arthur Road to Kalachowki Road); Matunga Leper's Asylum; Choar Gully (from Supparibag Road to Government Gate); Lane (from Bhoiwada Road to private Passage A.)

LIST OF PRIVATE STREETS IN WARD G.

Balla Mias Gully; Bazar Gully; Bhautaz Gully; Bhoget Gully Bhundar Gully; Bhundar Khade Gully; Bhundurwada Gully; Chuner Gully; Chamber Gully; Chowni Cross Gully; Chowni Gully; Chan Gully; College Cross Gully; College Gully; Cumbhar Gully; Dadar Gully; Dharavi Cross Gully; Dharavi Gully; Dhobiwada Gully; Dhun Mill Gully; Dhun Mill Street; Dyeing Mill Gully; Gully (from Mahim Bazar Road to seashore No. 1); Gully (from Mahim Bazar Road to sea-shore No. 2); Gully (from Mahim Bazar Road to sea-shore No. 3) Gaiwadi Gully; Gopi-tank Gully No. 1; Gopi-tank Gully No. 2; Hassalee Tank Gully; Jambli Tank Street; Jamboo Gully No. 1; Jamboo Gully No. 2; Kair Gully; Khade Tank Gully; Khot Gully; Lane (from Elphinstone Road to Dhun Mill Gully); Lane (from Dyeing Mill to Parbhadevi Road); Lane (from Chowni Gully to Parbhadevi); Lane (from Parbhadevi to DeLisle Road); Lohar Chall Gully; Lohar Chall Street (No. 1); Lohar Chall Street (No. 11); Mahim Bazar Lane; Mahim Durga Street; Maji Gully; Mogul Gully; Moree Gully; Nartala Gully; Naska Tank Gully; Orphanage Scottish School Gully; Palkee Gully; Par Gully; Portuguese Church Street; Purbhadevi Gully (No. 1); Purbhadevi Gully (No. II); Sonapur Gully; Tod Gully; Tulsi Pipe Road; Woollen Mill Gully; Khed Gully (No. 1.) Purbhadevi Gully; Khed Gully (No. 2.)

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

(1) Level Crossings on the Main Line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in Arthur Road, Clerk Road, Currey Road, Elphinstone Road, Dadar Road and Matunga Road.

(2) Level Crossings on the Main Line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Mori Road, Matunga Road, Dadar Road, Elphinstone Road, DeLisle Road, Haines Road, Clerk Road (Mahaluxmi), Arthur Road, Queen's Road (Chaupaty) and Churchgate Station.

(3) Level Crossings on Goods Sidings at Wari Bunder belonging to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and in Lower Colaba Road belonging to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and in Lower Colaba Road, Colaba Cross Road and Frere Road (Wari Bunder, Musjid Bunder and Carnac Bunder) belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

(4) So much of the Tramways of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, as is laid along any street.

THIRD ANNEXURE.

In this annexure the expression unit shall mean the energy contained in a current of 1,000 Amperes flowing under an electro-motive force of one volt during one hour

The following are the maximum prices which the Licensees are entitled to charge:—

SECTION 1.

1. For Power—
   (a) A standard charge for service at the rate of Rs. 10 per electrical horse-power, per quarter annum, for the supply of which the Lincensees are required to make provision, and
   (b) In addition, a charge for current determined by meter as follows:—
   1. For the first 50,000 units consumed in any quarter at the rate of 1 anna per unit.
   2. For all units consumed in any quarter between 50,000 and 200,000 units at the rate of 7 annas per unit.
   3. Amounts over 200,000 units consumed in any quarter at the rate of 5 annas per unit.

II. For Lighting—

At the rate of 2 annas per unit.

SECTION 2.

When the Licensees charge any consumer by the electrical quantity contained in the supply given to him, they shall be entitled to charge him according to the rates set forth in Section 1 of this annexure, the amount of energy supplied to him being taken to be the product of that electrical quantity and the declared pressure at the consumers' terminals, that is to say, such a constant pressure at these terminals as may be declared by the Licensees under the regulations of the Local Government or of the Governor-General in Council.

SECTION 3.

Special "Flat Rate" contracts for supply of energy for power purposes may be entered into with Cotton Mills requiring not less than 3,00,000 units per quarter of a year, or with other consumers capable of being supplied under Clause 6, Sub-section (1) requiring not less than the same amount and having equally favourable conditions as to load factor, at a rate not exceeding 75 annas per unit; provided that in regard to supply to other licensees in bulk under Clause 6, Sub-section (1) (a) the Licensees may in contracts of the nature referred to in this Section, charge a different rate for energy supplied for purposes of resale, so that such rate does not exceed the maximum charge above stated.

There shall be no obligation upon the Licensees to enter into contracts of the nature referred to in this Section for any period less than 5 years.

FOURTH ANNEXURE.

List of Navigable creeks and arms of the sea to be crossed by the transmission lines:—

Thana Creek.

Mahim Creek.

Copies of the deposited map and the deposited map of route of transmission referred to in the said draft License have been deposited for public inspection at the Offices of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Bombay Port Trust, the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, the Municipal Offices of Kurla and Bandra respectively and at the registered office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed copies of the draft License and of the License when granted, will be furnished at the price of Rupee one for each copy, to all persons applying for the same at either of the before mentioned Offices.

Every local authority, company or person desirous of making any representation with reference to the before mentioned application of the Company, to the Government of Bombay, may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, within three months from the 8th day of November, 1916. A copy of any such representation should at the same time be sent to the Undersigned Agents of the Company.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1916.

TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited,
Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans' Frame,
Hornby Road BOMBAY

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on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE will open on the 25th instant but as the plague has not yet abated, attendance will not be compulsory on students. The date, after which students will not be granted this plague concession, will be notified later on in this paper.

R. P. PARANJPE,
Principal.

Fergusson College,
Poona, 10th November, 1916. 5925

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the University Examinations in Arts, Science, Commerce, Law, Meedicine, Engineering and Agriculture to be held in March and April 1917, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than Friday, the 1st December, 1916.

2. Forms of application and full particulars regarding the Examinerships may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

University Office,
Bombay, 9th November, 1916. 5920

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai SERINBAI JAMSHEDJI PESIKAKA, widow and administratrix of the estate of JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI PESIKAKA, deceased, and PESTONJEE DINSHAW PUNTHAKEY, administrator of the estate of MEHERBAI PESTONJEE PUNTHAKEY, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and buildings thereon situate lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagon, within the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty-one square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the Love Lane aforesaid and partly formerly by the land in the occupation of the trustees of the Bombay Scottish Education Society and now in the occupation of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the South partly by the property in the occupation of Ardeshir Cawasji Patel, bearing New Survey No. 3637 and partly by the property formerly belonging to Mr. Kharshedji Maneckji Sethna now belonging to Messrs. Linde and Co. bearing New Survey No. 1A/3674, on or towards the East by a passage and on or towards the West partly by the premises of Mankeshwar Temple bearing New Survey No. 1/3674 and partly by Hansraj Lane and which said premises hereby demised are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants and are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 37, 52, New Nos. 16268 and 16287, Old Survey No. 661 and 660 New Survey No. 1/3672, 1/3672, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 6162, 4721, 4722 and 4726 and Street Nos. 5, 3, 1 at 5.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1916.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
5919 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES BOMBAY.

Suits Nos. 19428, 19886, 19887 of 1913.

1. KHIMA DHUNA, 2. SAMNA KHUSHAL, 3. OTERMAL GANESH, 4. SOORAJMAL CUSTNA, trading as Anopchand Dhuna & Co., of Bombay Marwadi Bania Hindu Inhabitants, Shroffs residing at Upper Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

versus

P. L. ABREO, of Bombay Christian inhabitant, a clerk, in W. and A. Graham & Co., residing at Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 3rd day of October, 1916, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the rights title and interest of the Defendant in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the building standing thereon situate at Lower Mahim in the registration sug-district of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 2856, 2857 Street Nos. 321, 322 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 171 New No. 3794 Old Survey No. 543 New Survey No. 1/1743 admeasuring 2,015 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the East by the property of Dommingo on the West and North by sweepers passage and on the South by the property of Antone Perreira.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 30th day of November 1916, lodge in my officee a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1916.

H. H. WADIA,
5922 Commissioner.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3/-

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
23, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEEWANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, and RAJA BHAGWANDAS HARIDAS and SONS of Hyderabad in the Deccan, Hindu Shroffs and Bankers have contracted to lease the undermentioned property for 999 years renewable in perpetuity to our client with option to our client to purchase the reversion. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance possession, lease lien, easement or otherwies is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Byculla without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 12,422 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 190, 199, New No. 13709, Old Survey No. 328 and New Survey No. 3592 and bounded on the East by the Byculla Bridge, on the West by the G. I. P. Railway, on the North by a public passage and on the South by the Byculla Bridge and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7506 (1), 7506 (2), 7506 (3), 7506 (4), 7507 (1), 7507 (2), 7508 (1), 7508 (2), 7509 (1), 7509 (2), 7509 (3) and 7509 (4), and Street Nos. 2, 2a, 2b, 2c, 4, 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4f and 4g and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Lessors.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1916.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
5924 Lessee's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF ART AND PAINTINGS.

Auction Sale of very valuable rich collection of oil paintings, engravings, water-colours, photographs, art frames, furniture, safe, etc.

Under instructions from the mortgagee-in-possession, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1916, sell by Public Auction, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at "Navsari Building," in the shop occupied by Premier Art Saloon at Hornby Road, Fort.

A large and very valuable rich collection of large full size oil paintings by eminent painters suitable for decorating palaces and large drawing rooms and halls, such as "Bajudere" The Prey of the Pirate, 'In the Harem" Salome," "Sultans Daughters," 'Egyptian Dance," "Lady on the Rock," "Nero L. Valdero," "Woodland Scene," General Gordon (very rare painting), Beolin Nude Photographs, a very valuable collection of Arabian Nights, pictures suitable for library, autotypes, a rich collection of artistic rare water colours, steel-engraving, photogravеurs, platino carbons, sets of Natural History pictures, large medium and small Italian Carbons, Indian views, flower studies, Tuck's Prints, a rich collection of picture post cards rich Italian cane furniture, artistic rich velvet lined furniture, show cases, cupboards, partitions, one iron safe by Godrej, etc., etc.

The above will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots.

Catalogues are published and furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT THE JUNCTION OF TARDEO ROAD AND SLEATER ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable properties belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Bomonji Edulji Cashinath, at first in one lot and if not so sold at the reserve price then in two separate lots:—

All that piece of leasehold land admeasuring 1,395 square yards together with bungalows, messuages, houses and shops standing thereon situate at the junction of Tardeo Road and Slater Road being a portion of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 54—55,104, 150, 151, 307, 378, 385, and 388, New Nos. 13555—13654, 13655, 13829, 13891, 13893 and 13895 Old Survey Nos. 210, 202, 204, 205, 206 and 207 New Survey No. 7049 and registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes D Ward Nos. 3688 (8E) 3681 (1), (2), (3) Street Nos. 19D Sleater Road and Nos. 23—25 53a—53b Tardeo Road.

LOT NO. 1.

A portion of the above land admeasuring 931 square yards with the shops and a house bearing D Ward Nos. 3688 (8E) 3689 (1), 3689 (2).

LOT NO. 2.

A portion of the above land admeasuring 464 square yards with the house bearing D Ward No. 3689 (3).

Although the above property stand on a leasehold ground, still no ground rent is payable to the lessor. The property realises Rs. 515 per month by way of rent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Gandhi and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL SHEET PILES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will on THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Chamber Road, Kurla, a little further from the Municipal Waterworks Chowkey:—

222 steel sheet piles each 25 feet long.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 19th November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards table hanging, wall and hall lamps, rich carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets fancy ornaments writing tables, glass door book cases, office chairs, teapoys, wall clocks, rich water colours and oleographs, single and double bedsteads, cloths and gown presses, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, hat stands, easy chairs, cane chairs and teapoys ice box, aluminium utensils garden pots and tube etc., etc. The property of K. Hewlett Esq., Principal, Veterinary College.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 13th November, 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TEL. NO. 3409.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND, AT BAZAR GATE STREET.

On Thursday the 16th November, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. S. R. Bottlewalla and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Dayabhai Tapidas in exercise of the power of sale, reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th day of January 1915 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part the following vacant piece of land viz:—

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 150 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon (since pulled down) situate, lying and being at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, called by the name of Tulsey Cullianjiwala's House and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the West by the Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the house of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Kt., on or towards the South by the public street called Dewjee Dawarkadas Lane and which said piece of ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 694, new No. 5886, Old Survey No. 162-164 and new Survey No. 8511 and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A No. 2154, Street Nos. 289-291-293-295 and 14-16-18-20-22-24-26 28-30.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY THE 17TH NOVEMBER, 1916, AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Very rare opportunity for Rajas, Nawabs, and gentleman to secure artistic articles to decorate their palaces, halls and drawing rooms.

Auction Sale of very valuable, rare specially selected artistic coloured marble Italian statues, busts, etc., on various subjects, lifesize white Carrara marble garden and hall statues by well-known artists, handsome large size 7 feet high white Carrara marble garden fountain, marble pedestals, large marble vases, flower baskets, rich house-hold furniture etc., etc.,

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 17th day of November, 1916, at 3-30 j.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction in the shop lately occupied by the Sincera Watch Coy., near West End Watch Coy., Hornby Road, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned:—

EX S.S. "PORTO DI ADALIA."

A specially selected rare consignment comprising:—Very valuable rare specially selected artistic coloured and white marble Venice Italian statues, busts, etc., on various subjects by well-known artists, life size white Carrara marble garden and hall statues, handsome very large size 7 feet high white Carrara marble garden fountain, marble pedestals, large marble vases, flower baskets decorated with birds, marble animal models, handsome rich household furniture comprising rich cabinets, teapoys, mirror door single and double almirahs, writing tables, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will bo on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th Nov. 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD PLAIN AND CARVED HOUSEHOLD (SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER) FURNITURE, ETC., OF F. J. CLARKE, ESQ., THE SECRETARY TO THE AGENT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the "Abubucker Manzil" at the Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty, very valuable and handsome household (specially made to order) furniture by well-known makers, consisting of dining tables, handsome dining chairs, dumb-waiter, meatsafe, dinner waggons, drawing room and reading room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes, hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabients, clothes baskets, easy and rocking chairs, teakwood and blackwood arm and without arm chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, hatstands, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double iron cots, Hinks and Ditmar table lamps, flower vases, China jars, sweet-toned cottage piano by Richard Leep, piano seat, Jost fan, marble clock with figure, wash-hand table, hand carved palm stands, blackwood chiffoniers, jardineers, cane chairs, Durrie and old Persian carpets, ice-box, table ornaments, rich platedware by Reeed and Barton, glassware, crockeryware, old chinaware, English stove, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of F. J. Clarke, Esq., the Secretary to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODWILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD., (in liquidation).

Under instructions from S. N. Gazder, Esq., the Liquidator of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Retail Shop of the said Company (in liquidation), situate at the Esplanade Road, Fort, the goodwill and stock-in-trade as a going concern:—

The stock-in-trade consists of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, sundries, stores, wines tobacco and also the shop and godown fittings and furniture.

The purchaser will also have all the formulae and prescription books including all the recipes.

In addition to the retail trade, the Company has a big business as wholesale manufacturing chemists, which work is carried on at the godowns and which godowns are fitted with the necessary machinery and apparatus for manufacturing purposes.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th Nov. 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS MEHTA & CO

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT G. I. P. RY., ETC.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

IMPORTANT TO MILL-OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF BLUE FACING PAPERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Office concerned.

EX. S.S. "VINSTRA."

10 bales each 36 Reams Blue facing paper, size 24 in. by 36 in., weighing 14 to 16 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF SASOON TANJIB CLOTH AND NAINSOOKS.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms by order of Nissim I. Bekhor Esqr., and on account and at the risk of Bhuderji Bhagwan.

18 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon Tanjib cloth No. 351 19 yds..

10 cases each 150 pieces Nainsooks No. 573/5 18 yds.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 13th Nov. 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

has much pleasure in announcing
The Opening Night
of his

NEW BANDMAN OPERA CO. (1917)

Company of Fifty

Full Chorus and Octette of Lady Dancers.

TO-NIGHT

Monday Nov. 13th at 9-30 p.m.

The Latest Prince of Wales Theatre London Success

"MR. MANHATTAN"

A new musical play in two acts.
Book by Fred Thompson & C. H. Bovill.
Lyrics by Ralph Roberts.
Music by Howard Talbot, Frank Jones and Phillip Braham.
The production in its entirety has been brought from London.

Thursday, Nov. 16th at 9-30 p.m. and two following nights.
By special arrangement with Musical Plays Limted.
For the first time in India
Costly Production of
The Great Adelphi Theatre London Success.
A new musical play in three acts.

"TINA"

By Paul A. Rubens & Harry Graham.
Music by Paul A. Rubens (with additional numbers by Haydn Wood).
Lyrics by Percy Greenbank, Paul A Rubens & Harry Graham.
The production in its entirety has been brought from London.
Box plan now open at Messrs. Rose & Co.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 p. m

A Complete Cinema Programme

THE FURTHER ADVENTURES OF J. RUFAS WALLINGFORD

Pathe's Gazette Excelsior Comedies.

Popular Prices:—Rs. 2, 1, and annas &8 4

HAVE YOU READ?

The World's Greatest Sensational Book

THE WANDERING JEW

By Eugene Sue.

If not, do not be disappointed at all.

SEE THE FILM VERSION

of this enthralling romance of mystery and imagination, acted amidst scenes of glowing beauty and gorgeous grandeur
AT
the fashionable resort of art and culture

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
'Phone 1882.

SATURDAY NEXT

THE VALLEY OF FEAR

By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
A British Masterpiece in seven reels.

FREE GIFT FREE GIFT

Wonderful Muligai (Root) Gift by a Swamji.
Cures all Sorts of Ailments in a day and acts like a charm.
Testimonia s are pouring in.
For particulars apply to—

S. A. KANDASWAMY PILLAI,

Mettupalaiyam, Coimbatore Dist., S.INDIA

AMUSEMENTS

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
Tel. No. 2417.

TO-NIGHT! AND EVERY NIGHT!

"IN THE DAYS OF THUNDERING HEROES"—7,500 feet long.

War drama in 5 Thrilling Reels.

THREE SHOWS DAILY

COMMENCING AT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30.

PRIZE MATINEE—SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5-15.

Coming! USUAL HALF RATES. Coming!

PEG 6 RING.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE BRILLIANT NEW PROGRAMME.

"THE MADCAP"

A high-spirited orphan girl is left with a large fortune. A Countess introduces her to an artist and the two become acquainted. The girl and man do an unconventional tour of Normandy and while they are enjoying themselves innocently, the Countess who is extremely jealous, intervenes. The couple part. Three months later the Countess writes a play which libels them and they are brought together again, while the wicked woman is made a society outcast.

"HOW TIMES DO CHANGE"

A wife wishes her portrait to be placed inside her husband's watch, so he goes to a watch-maker where another man brings his watch for the same purpose. The photos get mixed up and both the wives suspect their husbands. Several farcical complications occur, and all four are on the point of getting divorces. A lawyer sees a good business opportunity. But eventually every thing turns out happily, the lawyer alone being disappointed.

The last mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.

Showing:—British Red Cross Fete.—Our Women Munition Workers,—Another "Zepp" down (first cinema picture of wreckage)—New Anti-Aircraft Guns at work.—Victory on the Somme.—Willing Captives, German Prisoners work peacefully on the land, etc., etc.

SPECIALLY SELECTED MUSIC BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, November 18th at 9-30 p. m,

Under the Patronage and in the presence of Their Excellencies THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON.

Grand Variety Entertainment.

IN AID OF THE

IMPERIAL WAR RELIEF FUND.

Vocal and Instrumental Music
ableaux Vivant, Drill Displays,
Cinema Shows,
Their Excellencie's Band.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & CO.

THE BIGGEST STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Motor and Motor Cycle Accessories.

All sorts of Horns, all sorts of Head, Side and Tail Lamps. Accumulators, Dash Board Mirrors, High tension and Low tension wire. Motor Dash Watches, Body fittings, all sorts and of all makes; Sparking Plugs, Ball Bearings of all sizes just arrived. Tyre sundries, H. F. Vulcanizers and all sorts of spare parts and tools. with carburetters, steel bolts and nuts, Stepney wheels. Ford Car spare parts, all sorts of Motor Tools, Whittle Belting, Brake lining, etc., etc. Fresh stock is received every mail.

AT MODERATE PRICE.

BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic address—
"Motolaunch" Bombay.

IN 5 MINUTES

BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain.

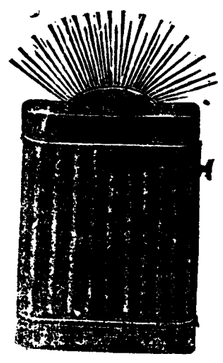
TRY IT

Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

SEARCH LIGHT POCKET ELECTRIC LAMP

FITTED WITH PERMANENT SWITCH.

Constructed of best material and finished in the very best style.



Price Complete Lamp Rs. 5

Price Extra Dry Battery No. 1639 As. 12

Fitted with Dry Batteries and Metallic Filament Powerful Bulbs.

HIGH CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT,
Abdul Rehman St. near Market, BOMBAY.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.
Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6—0—0
Crystal Aina ... ... 3—0—0
ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand District Kaira.

What

The Best Medium

To successfully approach the men of East Bengal and to advertise your goods

In Eastern Bengal

is the Herald its only daily organ, Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Rs. 8 for six months

For East Bengal men

abroad, the best way to have at a nominal cost all the detail news of your homes

Is the Herald,

Bi-weekly, Rs. 5 for a year, Rs. 3 for six months in advance, Published from Dacca.

Free samples.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

(Daily Edition.)

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

Owing to the continued increase in the cost of materials, we have been compelled to increase the subscription rates from September 1st, payable strictly in advance, as follows:—

LOCAL.
(INCLUDING DELIVERY.)

	Rs.	as.
Yearly	20	0
Half-yearly	10	0
Quarterly	5	0
Monthly	2	0

MOFUSSIL.
(INCLUDING POSTAGE.)

	Rs.	as.
Yearly	25	0
Half-yearly	12	8
Quarterly	6	4
Monthly	2	8

SUNDAY EDITION.
LOCAL AND MOFUSSIL.

	Rs.	as.
Yearly	5	0
Half-yearly	2	8

The subscriptions of the "Bombay Chronicle" still remain lower than those of any other English daily paper in Western India.

Messrs. M. T. MADON & Co., Chemists,

beg to announce the public that they are the Sole Agents and Wholesale and Retail distributors of the following world-renowned remedies :—

Dr. McPhael's Nervo-Vitalo Pills

The world's greatest tonic. The most powerful pick-me-up and a permanent cure for Paralysis and other nervous diseases. It is an established fact that these pills are compoundedof the best harmless drugs in the world and guaranteed to possess what they claim to be. If proved failure, money refunded after a complete course trial.

Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Depressive feelings, Bloodlessness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, and such other Nervous diseases are guaranteed to be cured in six bottles.

Try a course. **PRICE Rs. 3 per bottle, three for 8/4 and six for Rs. 15.**

Dr. Carl's Ague Specific.
The best cure for Malaria and Ague, Plague and other Fevers. Try a bottle. As. 12 per bottle.

Throatlets.
The original antiseptic, stimulating and expectorant throat, chest and lung lozenges for coughs, colds, and asthma. Price As. 12 per bottle.

Stanley's Nervitogen.
The greatest of all tonic syrups. Has no equal for low vitality, run-down feeling and anaemia. Rs. 2 per bottle.

Rhamnine.
The Ideal Laxative.
Best for dyspepsia, sluggish and torpid liver. Try a bottle. Re. 1.

Tropical Pills.
Formula of Dr. Plateau of Paris. The finest tonic for ladies. The best cure for all the complaints special to ladies; and no one should be without it. Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

The abovementioned world-renowned remedies are obtainable from all Chemists in India or from Sole Agents:

M. T. MADON & Co., 24-26, Abdul Rehman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. Telephone No. 2628.
Catalogues sent free on 3 annas Postage.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, Nov. 11th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	5,546,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	unutilated.
East Indian "	
American "	3,978,000
Other "	72,000
Total Sales	47,000
East Indian Sales	1,700
Total Speculation	3,000
" Export	5,000
East Indian Export	200
" " Stock	45,000
" " Forwarded	1,000
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	200
American Afloat	350,000
East Indian Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	410,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 10th.

The Manchester Cloth Market is firm and quieter. The tone of Yarns is still with a fair demand.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	54,000
Futures at New York January	19.35
" " March	19.48
Spot Cotton at New York	19.40
" " New Orleans	
Futures at New Orleans January	19.00
" " March	19.24

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 10th.

Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	49¾
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	67
Government Securities 3%	57
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 10th.

3½% 1925—1928	£84½
4½% 1925—1945	£95⅜

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 10th.

WHEAT

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. O.I.F. On passage Sellers. 80

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Due. Sellers 74/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. afloat 76/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—Wheat Barll cargo offered by Government. 61/1 lbs 78

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. Sellers 61

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferospore Usual Bold Nov.-Dec. sellers 78
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Paid 75
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Jan. Paid 100
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Sellers 80/6
Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Buyers. Firm 97/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Buyers £15-10-

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£148½
Standard Copper G.M.B	£124½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter	45

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	24/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	24/7½
Do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	24/8½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	27
Do. do. Bombay Jan.-Feb.	27/8
Do. do. Karachi Jan.-Feb.	27/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.	3/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Steady	2/8½

RAW COTTON IN BOMBAY.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay during the week ending the 28th October, 1916, were 27,613 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 40,852 bales and 12,090 bales in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914, respectively. The arrivals from the beginning of the present season (1st September) were 116,632 bales, a decrease of 61 per cent. as compared with the figures (298,488 bales) of the corresponding period of last year (1915), but an increase of 236 per cent. over the figures (34,711 bales) for 1914.

The total imports during the week ending the 28th October, 1916, of cotton piecegoods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 26 million yards, as against 34 million yards and 46 million yards in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914, respectively. The total quantity of piecegoods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras amounted to 1,941 tons, as against 4,293 tons in 1915 and 3,243 tons in 1914.

BETTER THAN THE BEST

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The week closed with distinct falling off in demand for coal shares only comparatively trifling business was reported, while sellers were jostling each other market being flooded with scrip.

Jute mill shares met with an excited market many shares moving further upwards with buyers freely following the advance. The following sales took place:—

Coal Bhalgora 40; Bhdreochuck 11-12, 12; Empire 10-4; Ghusick 22-8; Ondal 11; Pharlaritand 5, 5-4; Royal 5-4; Sodeeh 8-12.

Jute:—Alliance ord 536; Auckland ord 309, 310; Barnagore ord 150, 151; Belvedere ord 465; Clive ord 185 to 190; Delta ord 508, 511, 510; Dalhousie ord 405 to 408; Fort William ord 230 to 238; Fort Gloster ord 647; Gondalpara ord 800 to 810; Howrah ord 360 to 364; Kamarhatty ord 503, 504; Kankinarrah ord 611, 615; Kelvin ord 625 to 630; Lawrence ord 395; Lothian 84 to 86 p.; New Central ord 420; Northbrook ord 41-8 to 42; Standard ord 478 to 482; Union ord 610 to 615; Waverly 13-4, 13-8.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank prefs. 106; Dalbhoom Gold ord 27 to 28; Ryam Sugar 14-8, 14-12; Triton Insurance 61.

3½ per cent. Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 76-2 to 76-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 76-8 to 76-14.

"SLAVERY" IN MALABAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The correspondence you have published to-day induces me to address you this letter which may interest some at least of your readers. I think "slavery" has been more in practice in Travancore and Cochin than in any other part of India, although I can only speak precisely of the former Native State where these "slaves" are known as "Pulayas" who number about 80,000 or more. The term "slave" need not remind your readers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for "slaves" in Travancore mean,—in the general sense,—a body of industrious and willing servants strongly attached to their masters, whose lot is much better than that of the coolies of Bombay. There is this difference between the two, whereas the "slave" in Travancore settles all his disputes and overcomes his trouble at the cost of and through his master who is very often more of a father to him than a master who is supposed to sell him for Rs. 11, the cooly of Bombay recognises no master, he is independent, and gives half his earnings to the money-lender and the balance to the lawyer through whom he wreacks his vengeance upon the money-lender.

The "slave" in Travancore does his master's work first, and cannot do other people's work without his master's consent. He stretches out both hands, instead of only one, to receive what his master gives him, and he says "thy servant heareth," instead of "yes" to his master. At the death of his master or his relatives, the "slaves," male and female, are supposed to present themselves some distance in front of their master's house and cry or pretend to cry, beating their chests with their hands in token of their real or pretended sorrows.

In some of the homes of the writer's relatives are old documents written on palm leaves, in which statements such as these are not rare: "I promise to give my daughter in marriage to so and so, and I will give as her dowry so many cocoanut tree compounds, so many rice fields, and so many "male and female slaves." The last never meant anything more than giving the bride a body of "faithful servants to cultivate the land given as her dowry." In return for the "slave's" attachment to his master, the former's expenses at birth, marriage, sickness, death, etc., are entirely met by the latter. For every birth, marriage and even "death" in the master's house, on the other hand, the "slave" gets so many measures of rice, so many cocoanuts, so much oil and so much money!

I enclose a group photo of a married "slave" couple. Do they look like people constantly ill-treated or starving? You may say they need better clothing; but,

"These are my people, lithe-limbed and tall
The maiden's bosom they scorn to cover;
Her breasts which shall call and enthral her lover,
Things of beauty are common to all"

includes them. I have, however, seen a "Pulaya" convert, dressed in European clothes, going to a church in Bombay.

Caught in the general clamour for education, the "Pulayas," too, are now being largely educated, and the once contented and happy cultivators will soon be B.A.'s and M.A.'s, and there will be no more attached servants, alias "slaves" even in the most interior part of Travancore. Thanks to civilisation! What the result of it will mean, from an economical and social point of view, it is for the Social Reformers to say.—Yours, etc.,

M. G. J.

Girgaum, Bombay, 11th November, 1916.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The storm from the Bay is travelling north-eastwards and is in central Bengal.

The disturbance in Kashmir has nearly disappeared.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal; local in Assam, Mysore, south-east Madras, and Madras Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Shillong one inch, Cherrapunji three; Barisal one and a half; Burdwan four; Berhampore two; Mymensingh five; Bogra three; Chitaldrug three-quarters; Coimbatore one and half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in north Bengal, Assam and diminution in south Bengal.

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

The storm in Bengal has moved into Assam and nearly disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, local in Malabar, southeast Madras and Mysore. A few falls occurred in Bombay Deccan.

Principal amounts:—Shillong four inches; Cherrapuji eight; Cochin, Pamban, Coimbatore one and half; Belgaum, Ootacamund and Kodaikanal three quarters.

Forecast:—A diminution of rain in Assam.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.881 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.4 "
Dew Point	72.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.764 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.3 "
Minimum ....do....do	75.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NW,NNW,N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	101 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
		Nov				Nov				
Sat.	11	m	0	2	29	11	m	5	56	19	1
			11	41	26				40a	15	2
Sun.	12	m	0	39	28	12	m	6	34	19	4
			0	15a	25				11a	15	8
Mon.	13	m	1	14	28	13	m	7	11	19	8
			0	48a	25				41a	15	4
Tues.	14	m	1	47	27	14	m	7	48	20	0
			1	23a	24			7	11a	17	2
Wed.	15	m	2	19	27	15	m	8	28	20	5
			2	1a	24			8	43a	18	1
Thur	16	m	2	54	26	16	m	9	18	20	8
			2	48a	23			8	26a	19	0
Fri.	17	m	3	37	25	17	m	10	30	20	9
			3	50a	23			9	18a	19	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.		Sunrise.		Sunset	
" 11	(Saturday)	" 6h.	44m.	" 6h.	2m.
" 12	(Sunday)	" 6h.	44m.	" 6h.	2m.
" 13	(Monday)	" 6h.	45m.	" 6h.	2m
" 14	(Tuesday)	" 6h.	45m.	" 6h.	1m.
" 15	(Wednesday)	" 6h.	46m.	" 6h.	1m.
" 16	(Thursday)	" 6h.	47m.	" 6h.	1m.
" 17	(Friday)	" 6h.	47m.	" 6h.	1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quater	1917 Nov.	2nd.,	11h. 20.6m. p.m.
Full Moon	" "	10th.,	1h. 48.0m. a.m.
Last Quarter	" "	18th.,	3h. 30 5m. a.m.
New Moon	" "	25th.,	2h. 20.4m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th November 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature has risen but is still in slight defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is below normal in lower Sind and at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.26in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in the Peninsula; it has been local in the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras, while a few showers have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan. Temperature continues low in north Baluchistan but is recovering in the Punjab.

Some showers are likely in south-east Madras. A few showers may occur also in the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 *a. m. on SATURDAY, the* 11*th of November* 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	88.4	62.1	56	..	0	0
Do. (9th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	86.9	71.3	60	..	0	—0.17
Do. (10th Nov.)	89.1	72.7	43	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	81.3	54.4	68	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	79.2	47.5	63	..	0.01	—0 06
Lahore	79.2	47.3	82	..	0.02	0.02
Hissar	80.6	50.0	64	..	0	..
Ambala	88.7	47.3	90	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	81.9	56.8	55	..	0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.0	56.8	48	..	0	—0.03
Main uri	83.9	55.5	61	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	84.9	54.8	64	..	0	—0.05
Cawnpore	82.6	57.3	72	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	83.9	61.6	55	..	0	—0.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	81.7	49.0	65	..	0	0
Jacobabad	86.2	58.0	42	..	0	—0.05
Karachi	80.8	52.0	64	..	0	—0.01
Ajmer	86.9	52.1	58	..	0	—0.01
Jaipur	85.9	59.6	47	..	0	0
Kotah	71.7	56.9	39	..	0	0
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	85.0	51.3	67	..	0	0
Dwarka	86.3	64.5	56	..	0	0
Veraval	92.4	68.4	57	..	0	0
Rajkot	86.8	66.0	38	..	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	10.5	58.5	64	..	0	0
Surat	90.1	69.4	62	..	0	—0.06
Ahmedabad	92.8	65.3	36	..	0	0
Deesa	89.8	66.8	35	..	0	0.03
Neemuch	84.7	60.8	44	..	0	0
Indore	83.9	56.2	54	..	0	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.5	58.3	80	..	0	—0.21
Saugor	81.0	58.4	77	..	0	—0.13
Hoshangabad	81.7	55.8	73	..	0	—0.21
Khandwa	84.8	58.3	76	..	0	—0.26
Akola	86.8	62.8	64	..	0.09	—0 1
Amraoti	83.6	62.3	71	..	0.21	—0.06
Nagpur	83.0	60.8	84	..	1.14	1.16
Chanda	83.1	68.2	90	..	0.29	—0.19
Betul	82.0	64.1	82	..	2.33	2.03
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.3	75.4	75	..	0.72	0.41
Ratnagiri	85.9	72.9	67	..	0.16	4.80
Marmugao	81.8	73.0	84	0.02	3.96	3.35
Karwar	86.9	73.0	94	0.17	8.33	6.89
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERAB D—						
Malegaon	87.5	67.1	62	..	0	—0.27
Ahmednagar	82.4	62.0	78	..	0.32	—0.05
Poona	82.0	63.4	85	..	1.23	0.82
Sholapur	79.8	64.8	71	..	8.13	7.45
Bijapur	79.2	64.4	74	..	3.92	3.39
Belgaum	74.6	64.6	93	0.26	9.16	7.99
Aurangabad	84.7	61.1	67	..	0	—0.28
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	80.6	66.7	70	..	1.42	0.64
MALABAR AN CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.0	72.9	79	..	3.82	2.07
Calicut	86.5	76.1	85	..	0.87	—1.97
Cochin	88.7	76.7	76	..	0.59	—3.03
Colombo	89 0	72.7	98	0.10	0.78	—4.66
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.1	71.5	79	..	6.67	2.89
Bellary	85.4	68.9	94	0.07	1.76	0.49
Cuddapah	88.6	74.0	78	0.14	1 41	—0.44
Madras	86.8	74.0	80	0.06	2.95	—2.55
Bangalore	82.3	65.4	91	0.07	8.11	6.15
Coimbatore	88.4	70.8	84	1.71	2 48	0.96
Trichinopoly	90	73.7	81	0.08	0.08	—2.00
Negapatam	88.6	74.8	95	0.25	1.09	—5.19

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 11th November 1916 was 30.097 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .016 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

On behalf of the Agent of the Burma Railways, Messrs. Giles and Ormiston have filed an appeal before the Commissioner of Pegu against the recent decision of the Revenue Officer, Rangoon Municipality directing the petitioners' earnings to be attached for the payment of Rs. 53,248 alleged to be due as arrears of service taxes for years 1912 and 1913 on the value of the permanent way itself, or on uncovered land or land covered by rails.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11th.

Pinemore	Fairoclough	Alexandria Oct. 26
Oolobaria	Yates	Rangoon, Oct 29

Nov. 12th.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Nov. 10

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11th.

Totomi maru	Kamado	Kobe, etc.
Fultala	Dagge	Australia, etc.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer	*Bilswood	for Hull, etc.
"	Pinemore	for Do.

*To arrive.

The P. and O. s.s. Karmala which left Bombay on the 12th ultimo arrived London on Saturday the 11th instant. All well.

S. S. Pinemore:—The steamer Pinemore, 4,465 tons, Captain H. Fairclough, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Alexandria, which port she had left on the 26th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Oolobaria:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Oolobaria, 3,437 tons, Captain W. F. Yates, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, which port she had left on the 29th ultimo, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2,070 tons, Captain N. Kamado, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Moji and Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Fultala:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Fultala, 2,708 tons, Captain E. G. Dagge, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Australia via Calcutta and Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general same bottom cargo and 1 passenger.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 10th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Outward bound) on the 8th instant.

S. S. Assyria sailed Port Said 7th November.

S. S. Almaria left Aden night of 9th November.

Saturday, 11th November, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Saigon Maru	Yamamoto	O. S K
B. Totomi Maru	Kamada	N. Y K
C & R. Mongoni Maru	Kojimatso	M. M. Shiraz
D. * E. Bronzwing	Fairbairn	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Stanhope	Harris	W & A G & Co
H. Hejaz	Turnel	T. M. & Co
K. Huntscastle		W. & A. G. & Co
M. Firoz	Grey	T. M. & Co
N. Quilca	Warrington	M. M. & Co
P. Hudson Maru	Tukesha	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	B. S. N. Co
Ponsni	B. S N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Catania	Anguso	Rubbattino & Co
2 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. Graham & Co
5 Alavi		T. M. & Co
6 Kasato Maru	Hori	O. S. K.
7 Yamagata Maru	Kudo	N. Y. K
9 Kurshima Maru	Mishikawa	N. K. Y
10 & 11 Luzon Maru	Watanabe	N. Y. K
12 & 13 City of York		K. N. & Co
15 Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co
8 Reading	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Rideford	Helme	W. & A. G. & Co
11 Castalia		W. & A. G. & Co
12 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D:

Chybassa	Logan	M. M. & Co

WALL No. 6.

Harold	H. I. Dixon & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Asia Maru	Nistu	P. G. N. Co
Anyo Maru	Takenchi	P. F. S. N Co
Baroda		M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Riehr	W. & A. G. Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
Clan Fraser	Moson	J. F. & Co
Din	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Dovre	Siqulane	
Flor-de-Dia	Abeo	Bhimji
Fultala	Dagge	M. M. & Co
Heim	Brekson	P. G. C. & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Montebello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Marwada	Farquharson	M. M. & Co
Moyori Maru	Taniguchi	N. Y. K.
Narani	Thomson	B. & P. S. N Co
Okhla	Bomber	M. M. & Co
Oolobaria	Yates	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Jurreson	M. M. & Co
Pinemore	Fairclough	W. & A. G. & Co
Rosse	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co
Sarita	Bruce	T. M. & Co
Tuld	Gabrielsen	F. F. C. & Co
Standard	Johannesen	H. S. Shiratee
Yatorotu Maru		S. Y. K

EXPORTS.

Nov. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of York (s) 414 bales cottonfly C. Peraj & Co., 500 bales cotton waste C. Peraj & Co. Castalia (s) 1,250 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 43 cases opium Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., 150 cwt kismiss E. Mahomed and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Stanhope (s) 4,001 cwt rapeseed M. B. Kaisha, 12,002 cwt linseed M. B. Kaisha, 14,000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

Bedeford (s) 114 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

Bilswood (s) 19,760 cwt barley Ralli Bros, 56,660 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 2,998 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros, 4,000 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Chybassa (s) 1,775 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 1,400 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 900 bales cottonfly K. Devchand & Co., 500 bales cotton E. Skinner & Co., 500 bales cotton Gaddum & Co., 200 bales cottonfly J. Devjee & Co., 535 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 10 cases indigo A. A. Rahim.

Catania (s) 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 100 cwt raisins M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR SWITZERLAND VIA GENOA.

Chybassa (s) 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Catania (s) 400 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yamagata Maru (s) 300 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

Kasato Maru (s) 669 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 50 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kasato Maru (s) 150 bales cotton T. Yuasa & Co., 200 bales cotton S. Nathobhai & Co., 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 211 bales cotton Gaddum & Co., 1,050 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Yamagata Maru (s) 500 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 98 cwt hemaj E. Nowroji & Co., 173 cwt turmuric E. Nowroji & Co., 98 cwt hemaj G. Suchidina.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 25 cwt fishmaws E. Moledina, 88 cwt sharkfins E. Moledina, 10 cases butter Globe Dairy Co., 75 cwt jardaloo E. Mahomed & Sons, 100 bales cotton twist C. Bomanji & Co., 104 cwt olibanum E. Mahomed & Sons, 69 cwt sharkfins R. Dhunjee & Co., 19 cwt fishmaws R. Dhunjee & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kasato Maru (s) 150 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Kasato Maru (s) 50 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kasato Maru (s) 100 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kashmir from London Agents, M. M. and Co.—2 cases prussiate of potash, 254 cases medicine, 10 cases tyres, 1 box gold coin, 19 cases perfumed spirit, 7 cases musical instruments, 157 cases brandy, 1 case crettone, 40 cases champagne, 7 cases motor car and parts, 30 cases boots and shoes, 10 packages 43 casks 27 bundles 2 cases ivory, 27 packages caustic soda, 300 casks cement, 25 cases flavouring essence, 10 cases borax, 300 casks china clay, 1 case carbolic acid, 1 case ammonia, 10 casks sulphite of soda, 5 cases peppermint crystal, 20 packages citric acid, 40 cases essence, 7 casks hydrosulphite of soda, 7 cases eau de cologne, 21 cases stout, 8 cases clocks, 29 cases saffron, 2 casks porcelainware, 100 cases beer, 162 cases 35 packages wine, 2 cases prussiate of potash, 7 cases cycles and parts, 2 cases glass bottles, 13 cases sherry, 2 cases spirits, 1,150 bags almonds, 12 packages plumbago, 1 drum grease, 20 casks sulphur black powder, 6 truss leather belting, 6 cases blacking, 90 cases gin, 29 cases cocoa, 21 cases currants, 14 cases colour, 244 barrels grapes, 20 packages hops, 3 packages glycerine, 7 cases jams, 120 cases emulsion, 21 cases syrup, 17 cases dried grapes, 8 cases essential oil, 50 cases white wine, 9 packages quaker oats, 366 cases confectionery, 120 drums 90 cases varnish, 6 cases leather, 2 casks alizarine red paste, 4 cases perfumery, 10 cases salt, 65 bales 19 cases paper, 250 kegs 151 packages 275 drums paint, 27 cases castor oil, 183 cases biscuits, 203 cases 15 packages vinegar, 386 cases provisions, 59 cases chocolate, 180 cases hams and bacon, 72 cases cheese, 40 cases fruit salt, 842 cases "O" stores, 5 cases cotton net, 12 cases oilstoves, 2 cases umbrellas, 1 case rugs, 4 packages 1 bale canvas, 60 cases 25 bales tobacco, 2 cases cigars, 5 cases silk goods, 37 cases mixed tissue, 14 cases trimmings, 26 cases cigarettes, 1 case woollen and cotton goods, 91 casks tallow, 275 cases 200 drums soap 6 cases 1 bale woollen goods, 7 cases 100 bales cotton goods.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT CATTLE SHOW.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 11.

The Lucknow District Cattle and Agricultural Show opened on Saturday. It is the first of its kind in this district, which though agricultural, had never had any of its kind. Mr. J. Opling, Deputy Commissioner Lucknow, who has considerably promoted scientific agriculture and agricultural education in the district, initiated the movement and it was enthusiastically carried out by the District Board Secretary Chowdhari Wajid Hussain. About three thousand cattle and horses including foreign breeds were exhibited.

THE NEW INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On reading your leader on "the right to criticize" in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" and your sensible remarks on the attitude of your morning contemporary in the Tilak case, the day after the decision of the District Magistrate of Poona, I am reminded of the attitude of a Roman Catholic priest who, on seeing me reading one of Marie Corelli's novel, sharply scolded me for reading a book prohibited by the Church. I asked him if he, himself, knew the content of the book. He said, "No, but the Church forbids the reading of that author's books as they were bad books." The Catholic Church, of course

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 3rd of Khordad, 1286.
Mahomedan: 14th of Mohorrum, 1335.
Hindu: 3rd of Kartik Vad, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 44m.; Sunset: 6h. 2m.
Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter Nov. 18.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Opera Co. (1917) opening with "Mr. Manhattan" at 9-30 p.m.
Opening of a branch office of the Bank of Bombay, Sandhurst Road.

TUESDAY, November 14.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Opera Co. (1917) "Mr. Manhattan" at 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 15.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Opera Co. (1917) "Mr. Manhattan" at 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 16.

English mail steamer Caledonia due at 5 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Opera Co. (1917) "Tina" at 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Opera at 9-30.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Queen's Road, 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
West End Cinema, Charni Road, 6.45, 8-45, and 10.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Nov. 11.

Wednesday 15th:—Plain clothes parade on the Oval, Troop drill and signalling 5-30 p.m.

Cubs Signalling.

Saturday 17th:—Uniform parade on Oval at 4-30 p.m.

Scout Games. Scouts hats to be worn.

By Order,
A. G. FOOX,
A/S/M in charge 1st Troop Bombay Baden Powell Boy Scouts.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Nov. 13.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 18th November 1916:—

Sergt. C. H. Hewlett and Corpl. D. Meldrum.

Riding School.—Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and Members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next, the 16th November. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Issue of Arms.—Members who have not already drawn their Arms are requested to do so immediately between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

NOTICE.

The Extra Training Camp advertised to open on the 18th instant, in the Draft Training Programme is postponed to a later date.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. E. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Nov. 13.

410. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "A" Company during week ending 18th instant. Next for Duty "B" Coy.

411. Company Field Training:—
Detail:—

Sunday November 19th, "G" Coy.

Sunday November 26th, "F" Coy.

Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Havresack rations and waterbottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of Officers Commanding Coys.

412. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

Daily to November 15th, "D" Coy.

November 16th to November 22nd, "E" Coy. (except on November 19th).

November 23rd to December 9th, "F" Coy. (except on November 26th and December 3rd).

413. Miniature Range.—From October 1st, the Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Coys.

414. Lectures.—Lectures for Officers, N. C. Officers and men will be given in the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on the following dates:—

To-day Monday November 13th, Musketry.

415. Signalling.—Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

416.—Parades:—

"A" Coy. Tuesday November 14th, No. II Section will parade at 6-15 a.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Preventive uniform belts and arms. Friday November 17th, N. C. Officers and the non-exempted reservists will parade at 6-15 a.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Preventive Uniform, and belts, without arms.

"B" Coy.—Tuesday November 14th, Coy. parade at 7 a.m. Headquarters. Miniature Range 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday November 16th, Machine Gun Class at 7 a.m. Headquarters.

Friday November 17th, Coy. parade at Headquarters at 7 a.m.

"C" Coy. Recruits, Monday and Friday at Headquarters 6-15 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday Coy. parades at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

Drill Order.

"D" Coy.—Parade at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays and 6-15 p.m. on Thursdays until further orders. Dress.—Drill Order.

"E" (Cyclist) Coy. Parade at Headquarters on Tuesday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Motor Cyclist Section.—Parade at Headquarters on Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.

"F" Coy. The Coy. will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.

"G" Coy.—Company will parade at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. on Tuesday 14th and Thursday 16th November. Uniform. Shirts and Shorts.

Recruits will attend the above parades.

"J" Coy. Coy. Parade Tuesday 14th November at Headquarters 6-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order (kilts). Every man to attend. Recruits will fall in with No. 1 Section.

No. 3 Section will attend Parade at Headquarters on Thursday the 16th November at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order (Shorts).

Tuesday 21st November at Headquarters 6-15 p.m. for kit Inspection.

Dress.—Marching Order (Kilts) Topees.

417. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy. No. 9053 Vol. S. Trinder.

(Sd.) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.
Poona, Monday 13th Nov. 1916.

1044. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 18th November, 1916:—

At Headquarters—"E" Company, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. Drill order. Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

At Satara—Machine Gun parade, Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.

1045. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

1046. Miniature range.—Wednesday Nov. 15th, Miniature Rifle Club at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.,
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Thursday next.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of October, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,257 of whom the number of new admission was 402. The average daily attendance was 73.

MAILS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mails consisting of specially superscribed unregistered correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. Kasato Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

A VEGETARIAN SANDOW.

There was a large gathering on Friday night at the Empire Theatre when Prof. Keshawlal K. Shah, a Jain resident of Gujarat—Patan, gave an exhibition of physical strength. Among his feats was the driving of a cart-load of men over his neck and arms, and the placing of a stone weighing about 4,000 lbs. on his chest and back, twisting iron rails, and breaking an iron chain.

A meeting on the platform was arranged during the interval under the chairmanship of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. Dr. N. K. Modi, Seth Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri, Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty and others spoke in complimentary terms of Prof. Shah's performance and an appeal for help and assistance in carrying out his proposed tour through India and abroad was made which was duly responded to. He was presented with a gold medal by Seth Ratanlal Chunilal Pannalal, a jewelled ring by Babu Amichand Pannalal and a ruby locket by a jeweller.

Sir Bhalchandra complimented Professor Shah on the marvellous feats that he had performed.

A BAIT FOR RUSSIA.

GERMAN EDITOR'S CURIOUS PEACE PROPOSAL.

The editor of the "Vossische" suggests a remarkable offer of peace to Russia in the following terms:

"Let us do away with Germany's foreign policy as regards Russia, for the only serious cause for disagreement is regarding Constantinople, unless Russia wishes to secure the destruction of Turkey. Germany has no intention of turning that country into an Australia, but only wishes her to continue as a State, and to protect her against aggression. We will do our share in helping her get rich, but we cannot secure that and by ourselves, and we are ready to consent to everyone taking part in strengthening Turkey as an economic force, so that the Sublime Porte may have an open door for everyone. Russia's whole problem is how to expand economically, and she must send her goods to Turkey. What does she need Constantinople for? If she does, we are at cross purposes, and there can be no possible agreement."

The paper sums up by holding out the promise that if Russia has no right to the actual possession of Constantinople she certainly has a right to its use. If it were possible to settle the Dardanelles question by new arrangements not made, as former ones had been, for England's benefit, Turkey would become a bridge, not an obstacle, for Russia's economic interests.

HINDU-CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OFFICIATING PRIEST.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Two interesting cases came on for hearing before their Lordships Justices Sadasiva Iyer and Napier at the Madras High Court. In both the cases a non-Christian was married to an Indian Christian according to Hindu rites. There was no question of any change of religion of either of the parties. The sessions judge of North Arcot convicted the person who performed the ceremony under section 68 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act which provides that any person performing the ceremony of solemnising a marriage between parties, one or both of whom is a Christian and not being authorised under the Act to do so, was punishable with 10 years' transportation.

Their Lordships, after hearing the Public Prosecutor delivered concurring judgments. They were of opinion that the Christian Marriage Act was directed towards and solely concerned with the marriages of Christian, according to Christians rites. All persons, authorised to perform such marriages under the Act would themselves be Christians and for an offence to be committed under section 68 a person performing such marriage must purport to act as a person authorised under the Act.

The matter was of so much importance generally and the consequence from decision was so widespread, that their Lordships referred the matter to the Full Bench and requested Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, High Court Vavil, to appear as *amicus curiae* before the Full Bench.

MR. B. G. TILAK CONGRATULATED.

AN EXHORTATION TO INDIAN HOME RULERS.

The Bombay National Union held a meeting yesterday at Dr. Sathaye's bungalow, Girgaum, to congratulate Mr. B. G. Tilak on the decision of the Bombay High Court setting aside the order of the District Magistrate of Poona demanding a security from him. Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya presided.

The guest of the evening was given an ovation and notable among those who spoke congratulating Mr. Tilak was Mr. P. K. Telang.

MR. TILAK'S REPLY.

Mr. Tilak in replying to the many addresses thanked the Bombay National Union for the honour they had done him. But he felt that their work was not to stop there. Now what yet remained to be done was far greater than what had been achieved. The work to be done was enhanced by the obstacle to the Home Rule propaganda having been removed sooner than expected owing to the order of the High Court. The speaker said that many people were prepared to help the Home Rule League with money, but not with their names. Now that the Home Rule movement had received the stamp of legality by the decision of the High Court no one need fear to call himself a member of the League. The work that remained to be done was far greater than what had been done and they had come to a stage when talking was of no use. The nineteen representatives of the people on the Imperial Legislative Council had formulated a scheme of reforms and short of it not the most moderate man could go. It was their duty to push on the league as much as possible. Mr. Tilak exhorted his audience to help the cause of Home Rule—each in the manner he could, pecuniarily, physically or intellectually.

Continuing, he said that they wanted an effective representation in the government of the country, an effective control on the revenues. They wanted a substantial non-official majority in the Councils. They must now formulate their demands as succinctly, briefly and legally as possible, so that all India without any differences might acquiesce.

AN UPHILL WORK.

"You must be prepared to collect funds," said Mr. Tilak, "you must be prepared to carry on this Home Rule in a business way." He added that all must work for it forgetting all differences and they would attain what they asked for. The times were propitious and they had to work. It was not enough to congratulate a man and then keep quiet. This decision had thrown additional responsibility on them. It had shown that the agitation was legal, that their methods were legal. So the work began here. They should enter into more vigorous, more arduous, more constitutional work. It was an uphill work they had to do. If in the coming Congress they formulated their scheme, success would follow their efforts. The success would be proportionate to their efforts. They should fight on and not rest until success was attained.

"STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT."

All the world over, the Colonies and England itself, were preparing for reforms after the war. Why should it not be so in India? All parties should meet in the Congress without any differences and settle this scheme. This was the time. "Strike the iron while it is hot." Something was bound to come out of the agitation. "but" he warned his hearers, "it wouldn't come in spite of you." They should take advantage of the legality stamped on their attempts by the decision of the High Court and push on the work of the League to its legitimate end. If only every one would make up his mind to say he was a Home Ruler and wanted Home Rule, he was sure that God would bless their efforts with success. "Your work is not finished with this congratulatory meeting, but it begins there."

Mr. Tilak then said that the Home Rule League was very necessary in spite of the Congress, for the latter was only a deliberative body. The resolutions passed there yearly were a mere pious wish. An executive body was wanted to work and hence the need for a Home Rule League.

In concluding, he insisted upon the necessity for the work being carried on incessantly. "Make up your mind once for all now," he said, "realise the responsibilities that have been cast upon you and continue your work."

The meeting came to a close after a vote of thanks to the chair had been passed and light refreshments served to the assembled.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Commenting on the judgment in Mr. Tilak's appeal, the "Hindu" says:—The decision of the Bombay High Court reversing the order of the District Magistrate of Poona, by which a security of Rs. 40,000 for good behaviour had been required from Mr. Tilak, is a streak of silver lining in the cloud in the present political conditions of the country and will be welcomed with widespread satisfaction.

The paper concludes:—The learned judge has gone minutely into the case, has given a clear analysis of the speeches, and has made a pronouncement on facts and on law, which will strike as eminent, sensible, and in accordance with justice the mind of the lawyer as well as of the general public.

"New India" says:—For the first time, so far as we know, a judge in India has stood between the executive and the subject and has delivered the subject from the injustice and strain of the law against him. The tradition of British justice has been revived and the courage of the judge vindicates the law.

The "Madras Times" says:—We have no doubt that judges of the High Court have decided rightly and their decision serves to show that the magistrate's order was harsh and unnecessary. Mr. Tilak is to be congratulated on his success.

The "Indian Patriot" says:—It was well that the Government took action against him in a manner that permitted him to justify himself under the law before the highest tribunal and in the interests of liberty of public discussion the decision is to be welcomed.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—Either Mr. Tilak is a danger or he is not. If he is not, then leave him to mumble out virtues of "Swaraj" and sins "mlechas." If he is, let him be instantly and finally broken. Twice Government have moved against him and secured conviction. On neither occasion has he served out his full sentence. Now they institute security proceedings against him, only to find themselves defeated by the decision of the High Court, which may be correct on the particular and narrow issue. This is not the way to deal with agitators deemed dangerous.

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

The "Tribune" of Lahore writes:—We are glad Mr. Tilak has thus vindicated his policy and criticism of Government and that a liberal interpretation of his opposition has exonerated him from the charge of disloyalty. We hope a similar liberal interpretation will be made in regard to press criticism of a similar character by the Executive authorities.

VICEROY AT JAIPUR.

SPEECH AT THE BANQUET.

VICEROY'S CAMP,
JAIPUR, Nov. 11.

In honour of the visit of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford a state banquet was given last night by H. H. the Maharajah of Jaipur.

H. H. the Maharajah in proposing the toast of their Excellencies said:

I had greatly wished that her Excellency Lady Chelmsford should perform the opening ceremony of the Female Hospital Ward which is to bear the name of Lady Hardinge whose genuine interest in the welfare of the Indian zenana ladies is evidenced by the Medical College for Women in Delhi, an institution which will ever remain a monument of the large-hearted sympathy which the late Vicereine had for the women of India, and her untiring efforts to mitigate their sufferings due to want of proper medical aid reaching the zenana. The Lady Hardinge Hospital Ward when completed will accommodate nine small families who observe strict rules of pardah. It is hoped that this privelege of staying with the patient will be very much appreciated and will make the hospital treatment more popular with this class of people than it is now. I am greatly disappointed that the building is not yet ready but I sincerely trust her Excellency will find time to pay even a short visit to Jaipur again and perform the opening ceremony of this ward.

His Excellency the Viceroy in reply said:—This is my first official visit to a Native State in India and the warmth of our welcome though not unexpected in the capital of the Maharaja of Jaipur has deeply touched us both. The pleasure of the visit has been enhanced by the exquisite beauty of the surroundings and by the opportunity which it has given of improving my acquaintances with the distinguished Prince whom I met for the first time at Delhi in April last. As his Highness has observed, the first subject of our thoughts at present must be the great European war, with the progress of which though no man can predict when the end will come, we have every reason to be satisfied. The events of the past few months have completely changed the situation and the success of the Allied cause, though this was never in doubt, has now been rendered doubly certain. Let us all hope that the end will come soon and that the efforts and sacrifices which we have made will be crowned by a complete victory which, though it canot restore to mankind all it has lost, would ensure for many generations to come freedom from the horrors of war, and a wholesome respect for the rights of nations and the laws of civilisation. When the final victory comes, it will be a pleasure to reflect on the great part played by the Native States of India in achieving this result, and I feel confident that all here will agree with me that among the foremost to set the tone of loyalty in India in this crisis and to lend moral and material support to our Allies must be placed our host of this evening, the Maharaja of Jaipur, whose princely contribution of which I have just received another proof in the gift of Rs. 50,000 in honour of my first visit, have added to this already famous name for loyalty and generosity and whose Imperial Service Transport Corps is now doing most valuable work in Mesopotamia.

Your Highness is, I am aware, strongly conservative in your ideas as is not unnatural in one of the oldest Rulers in Rajputana, and although ready to adopt new ways when such appear to be for the public advantage you are naturally slow to make change merely for change's sake when no material benefit appears to you likely to follow. I fully understand your Highness' attitude, but I am at the same time confident that should need arise for reform in any direction, your sense of public duty will prompt you to do what is best for your people and for the Empire at large.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(Associated Press.)
KARACHI, Nov. 12.

The Karachi freight market is very firm and no liner tonnage is offering. At the moment one charter is reported, the s.s. Cedar Branch November-December loading 125 shillings.

BANK OF BURMA IN LIQUIDATION.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order by the Chief Court of Burma, a meeting of the creditors of the Bank of Burma in liquidation was held on Saturday, in the compound of the Sharebrokers' Hall, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

The Chairman read out the order of the Court and said the meeting had been called pursuant to an order of the Chief Court of Burma. He paid a tribute to the work done by Mr. M. A. J. Noble for the creditors and said what the Advisory Committee had been able to achieve was due to him and Mr. Halai. The Committee thought that the British Burma Petroleum shares were valuable securities and that it would be better if they were distributed *pro rata* among the creditors, and if they were held on.

MR. NOBLE'S SPEECH.

Mr. M. A. J. Noble then addressing the meeting said:

As you are aware since the commencement of this Liquidation all the efforts of your Committee were directed firstly how to realise to the best advantage the assets of the Bank and how to so manage affairs that the Liquidation terminates as soon as it is practicable to do so. For the first object evidently it was necessary to nurse the securities the bank held for a time so as to allow them to appreciate and recover from the effects of the crush that the failure of the bank had caused. As one could easily see this step meant the prolongation of the liquidation which we did not desire. To gain therefore both our objects this course was suggested that the securities should be distributed amongst the creditors themselves. They can keep them for such length of time as each individual liked or thought fit so that any appreciation by nursing them would all go to the Creditors and if any one of them thought it a better course to be paid a dividend in cash he could easily convert his share of the securities into money. Such a distribution would thereafter leave little or nothing substantial by way of assets and, therefore, the affairs of the bank could be speedily wound up. As you are aware, the principal securities the bank still hold are the shares of the B. B. P. Co., part of which were distributed among us in 1913 and I presume you would prefer accepting the remaining shares by way of distribution similarly. The other substantial assts are the loan of 10 lakhs due from the Rangoon Oil Co., which it might take long to be repaid, keeping the liquidation indefinitely open. Under the circumstances both matters were after much consideration submitted to the Court with a view to bringing a speedy end to the liquidation. The Court made orders to the effect that both proposals, namely, the taking up by you of the shares of the B. B. P. Co., and the scheme for accepting paid up debentures of the Rangoon Oil Co., in full satisfaction of the loan of 10 lakhs, should be placed before all the Creditors. The debentures will bear interest at 7½ per cent. and be redeemable at a premium of 5 per cent. in 10 years. Thus in pursuance of the Court's order this meeting has been called to ascertain your final independent opinion.

I give below some of the details of the first mortgage debentures of Rs. 15,00,000 by the Rangoon Oil Co. Ltd.:—

(1) 100,000 Debentures of the face value of Rs. 15 will be issued.

(2) Rs. 10,00,000 worth debentures would be given to the liquidator of the Bank of Burmah and the remaining Rs. 500,000 worth to be offered for cash, which are already subscribed.

(3) In security for the repayment of the debentures the assets of the company consisting of over 195 well sites, out of which about 90 have been drilled, 9 blocks of territory comprising about 8 sq. miles held by the company under Mining Leases from the Secretary of State, as well as building, plants, machinery, etc., will be mortgaged to the trustees of the debenture holders, as first mortgagees.

(4) These debentures will be repayable in ten years with a premium of 5 per cent.

(5) The profits of the R. O. C. after paying debenture interest, providing for depreciation and paying all usual and proper charges shall be first applied in constituting a sinking fund for the redemption of the debentures, the annual contribution to which should be equal to 10 per cent. of the debentures issued.

(6) The redemption to commence by annual drawing in the year 1920 or earlier.

(7) The debentures shall carry an interest of 7½ per cent. but whenever the Rangoon Oil Co., shall declare a dividend of 7½ per cent. an over to its shareholders the debentures shall be paid an interest at 8 per cent. and whenever the company shall declare a dividend of 10 per cent. and over the debentures shall be paid an interest of 8½ per cent.

(8) The payment of the interest of 7½ per cent. on the Debentures will be further guaranteed by the B. B. P. Co. Ltd.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

The assets of the Company include Plant, Machinery, and Building etc., at a gross value of Rs. 49,68,291-10-1 but the Company every year made liberal provisions for the Depreciation Reserve. Account which amounted to Rs. 27,80,099-11-8 in the last report, and the assets were calculated at only Rs. 21,88,191-14-5. The issued capital of the company is Rs. 30,00,000 in 300,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. The debenture holders will have a further option of converting every one debenture out of four into a share of the Company at a price of Rs. 15 the face value of the Debenture. The shares are at present quoted in the market at Rs. 18.

The details of the Trust Deed for these debentures will be settled hereafter by the legal advisers of the Company and will be subject to the conditions in the agreement that the Burmah Oil Co., has with the B. B. P. C. and the R. O. C.

As regards the position of the British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd., from all the information which was kindly given to me, I am able to state it is better than ever. The profits for the year ending 31st July 1915 so far as could be ascertained largely exceed those of the previous year, but as the final figures are not available yet, it is difficult to say whether any dividend would be declared for the last year or not.

I think the company is on the high way to prosperity, which is solely due to the strenuous efforts of the London Board and the efficient management of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons the London Managers.

With these few remarks I would leave you to decide as you think best.

Mr. W. T. Halai said he and his friends were interested to the extent of about Rs. 7 lakhs and Messrs. Wacha and Noble and himself had received consents from other Bombay and mofussil creditors calculated upto Friday to amount to about Rs. 28 lakhs. So far as the scheme was concerned Rangoon Oil had till now regularly paid interest and the largest interest of the British Burmah was involved in the Rangoon Oil and he therefore commended the scheme to their acceptance. He further said that numerous small creditors wanted their dividends also to be paid in shares and debentures. He said the same Petroleum shares which the committee had secured for the creditors at five shillings were sold in this very place a month ago at Rs. 7-8. He expected a further rise in their price.

Mr. K. M. Javeri hoped that Mr. Noble would arrange with the Board of Directors in London to have the dividends paid in Bombay and also to have transfers made in Bombay.

Mr. K. M. Javeri moved:

That this meeting hereby consents to the distribution among the Creditors of Rs. 3,000 and upwards by way of dividend of 7½ per cent. first mortgage debentures of Rs. 15 each at par in the Rangoon Oil Co., Ltd., which are to be delivered to the liquidator in settlement of the debt of ten lakhs due by that Company to the Bank of Burmah and the payment of a corresponding cash dividend to Creditors under Rs. 3,000.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Khan Bahadur Adarji Dalal moved:

That this meeting hereby consents to accept the distribution among Creditors of Rs. 3,000 and upwards by way of dividend of the shares of the British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd., held by the Liquidator of the Bank of Burmah not yet sold by him and the payment of a corresponding cash dividend to Creditors under Rs. 3,000.

The motion was carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR DECEMBER MEETING.

The following Bills will be presented at a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Monday, the 4th proximo at noon:—

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act 1902 (Bill No. II of 1916)—Second Reading.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bill No. III of 1916)—Second Reading.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (Bill No. V of 1916)—First Reading.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884 (Bill No. VI of 1916)—First Reading.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874 (Bill No. VII of 1916)—First Reading.

A Bill to amend the law for the inspection and management of boilers and prime-movers in the Presidency of Bombay (Bill No. VIII of 1916)—First Reading.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, will move the following resolutions at the same meeting:—

That it be recommended to the Government that no magisterial powers be conferred on Revenue Officers below the rank of Mamlatdars (in Sind called Mukhitiarkars) and Mahalkaris.

That the City Magistrates of Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shikarpur be graded with Deputy Collectors and the vacancies among the City Magistrates in Sind be filled up from among the Resident Magistrates.

The election, by the non-official Additional Members of the Legislative Council, of one member of the Finance Committee, in the place of the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, LL.B., deceased, will next be proceeded with.

The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1916 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902).

Report of Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. III of 1916 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878).

Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated the 7th September 1916—Returning with the assent of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the City of Bombay Municipal (Further Amendment) Law.

A FORGED MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

A SERGEANT OF MADRAS ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Nov. 11,

In the case in which Sergeant William Brishon of the Madras Artillery Volunteers was committed to the sessions on a charge of having altered the marriage certificate and fraudently presented the document thus forged before his superior officer, and thus cheated him into classing him as a married man, Justice Spencer at High Court Sessions, yesterday passed the sentence convicting the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment for each of the offences of forgery and cheating, the sentences to run concurrently.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, November 13, 1916.

THE RIGHT TO CRITICISE.

During the arguments in the Tilak case both before the Magistrate and in the High Court there was a good deal of discussion, and inevitably so in the circumstances, as to what the term "Government by law established" actually embraces. The question is naturally one which provides a wide scope for dialectical discussion. At the one extreme we have the contention of Mr. Tilak's counsel, based on the language used in the Government of India Act, if we remember rightly, that the Government established by law means simply the King and the Parliament and your language can only be seditious, within the meaning of the section, if it is calculated to or does excite disaffection towards the King and Parliament. At the other extreme is the view that the phrase implies and includes any sort of agency by which the Government of the King is carried on. Counsel for the Crown in the Lower Court humourously carried this view to the extreme of urging that an attack on the C. I. D. *per se* might thus be held to be seditious. It is true that an attack on the C. I. D., or any other department of Government or any individual officer might be seditious. But that does not mean that the C. I. D. or any individual officer can be properly described as the Government by law established.

To mix the two things shows a confusion of thought. Whether an attack on or criticism of any sort of agency by which the Government is carried on is calculated to excite disaffection or to bring the Government by law established into hatred and contempt is a question of fact. It is not a matter of law whether the C. I. D. in itself can be included in the term Government by law established. As a matter of fact it is not so included. It is a part of the agency or one of the agents by which the Government is carried on, or let us say sought to be carried on. And so with any other department of Government or any individual officer of Government or with the Civil Service or Bureaucracy as a whole. It is not to be supposed that any of these are sacrosanct and to be immune from criticism or attack of the strongest kind if they deserve, it, and if such criticism and attack is honest in motive and uttered for the improvement of Government. They are not to enjoy the immunity, for instance, that is inevitably enjoyed by the Government by law established or by the King whose government it is. It would be wrong to suggest that the King or that the Government should be abolished. But there is nothing wrong in proposing the abolition of a Government Department or an individual officer or the whole Civil Service, and replacing him or them by some better agency or individual, if there are good or arguable grounds for so doing, and the suggestion is not made dishonestly and merely out of enmity to the Government. But if the attack or criticism is couched in such language as to create disaffection towards the Government or to excite hatred and contempt for it through its agents, then the language used comes within the meaning of the section and may be held to be seditious. But this is a question of fact.

We have referred to the matter because there appears to be some misconception on the point, especially in the minds of those who instructed the Crown in the Tilak case and of the magistrate who tried it. The question was dealt with in unexceptionable language, as it appears to us, by Sir Stanley Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah. The former pointed out that, if you criticise the Civil Service *en bloc* the question whether you thereby excite disaffection towards Government is purely a question of fact,—that is whether "the natural effect of your words is to infuse hatred of the Civil Service and *also to excite hatred of the established Government* whose accredited agent the Civil Service is." To take an illustration, it is quite possible that the Civil Service of a country might become hateful, and that fair criticism of them might therefore infuse hatred of it, but it does not necessarily, follow that the criticism also infuses hatred of the Government whose agent it is. You must love your King and no doubt do so wholeheartedly, and like and respect his Government but that is not to say, if his agents or his Government, either as a whole or individually or as a system, do not command approval you are not to be allowed to say so and give your reasons, even if your doing so may communicate the disapproval that you feel to others. Whether in doing so you overstep the limits of proper criticism and bring the Government itself into hatred or contempt or create disaffection is, again, a question of fact. You must avoid doing so, as Sir Stanley Batchelor says, by "preferring a proper language of moderation and using ing words which do not naturally excite such hatred of Government." Mr. Justice Shah was at one with his learned brother in this view of the arguments advanced by counsel on both sides. He pointed out that it was immaterial if the Civil Service or the Bureaucracy is not the Government by law established in British India, because the feelings which it is the object of the section to prohibit may be excited in a variety of ways towards the Government, and it is undoubtedly possible to excite such feelings by an unfair condemnation of any of its services.

Whether in a particular case the condemnation of any service is sufficient to excite any feelings of hatred, contempt, or disaffection towards the "Government by law established in British India," must depend upon the nature of the criticism, the position of the service in the administration and all the other circumstances of that case. It would be a question of fact to be determined in each case with reference to its circumstances but as a matter of law it cannot be said that the condemnation of a particular service under the "Government by law established in British India" can never be sufficient to excite any of the feelings prohibited by section 124A towards such Government.

A superficial and hasty view of these portions of the two admirable judgments that were delivered on Thursday last might perhaps lead those whose inclinations tend in the direction of repression of free and frank criticism of the administration or the agents who administer the Government in this country to suppose that some sort of immunity from such criticism had been established on behalf of the Indian Civil Service and kindred services. A contemporary which omitted the passage in Sir Stanley Batchelor's judgment dealing with this point from its first report has since given to a special publication, as "a passage in which Mr. Justice Batchelor dealt with the question whether an attack on the Indian Civil Service could be made without its being an attack on the Government in India." It is quite clear, as we have pointed out, that such an attack can be made without its being an attack on the Government in India. Whether it is an attack on the Government in India is a fact to be decided by the Court and should not be too hastily assumed by the Executive, even if the language be frank and strong. The High Court has laid down very clearly and admirably the test by which the language of a speaker should be judged. Let us hope that test will be properly regarded in the future.

ORIENTAL STUDIES OR EXPLOITATION?

We publish in another column the full text of the appeal that has been issued on behalf of the Endowment Fund of the new School of Oriental Studies in London. The movement at its inception was welcomed as a departure from the tradition which made it rather meritorious than otherwise for the average Britisher at home to be supremely ignorant about India and Indians. "Are were any mountains in India?" we were once asked by an otherwise well-informed and cultivated lady. An Indian girl graduate of the Calcutta University arriving in England was complimented on her knowledge of English, considering she had been in the country a very short time. "Oh," she said, "I picked it up on the steamer coming from India." The lack of any clear distinction, too, in the mind of the Englishman at Home between Indians and Red Indians has been remarked upon by close and competent observers.

The admission that an intelligent interest in, and an elementary acquaintance with, the life and thought of the Indian people was not necessarily derogatory to what Lord Curzon would call an "Imperial race" was regarded as a hopeful sign. Berlin, Paris and even Vienna, in the pre-war days had, as is well-known incomparably better facilities for Oriental study and research than were available in London, although Great Britain's Eastern responsibilities and interests were infinitely greater. The project, therefore, of a London School of Oriental Studies on a suitable and sufficient scale was widely supported. The buildings of the School are now ready for occupation, and it has received a Royal charter, the provisional date of opening being fixed for January, 1917. The sum required to work the institution is £14,000, and of this amount the School can now count upon an income of £7,000, including grants from the Imperial Government and the Government of India.

An appeal is now published to raise an endowment fund of £150,000 as providing the balance. The document is unhappy alike in its signatories and its phraseology. No Indian, apparently, is on the Appeal Committee, and in this connection a name that instantly occurs to one is that of the Right Hon. Ameer Ali. We have never thought much of Mr. Ameer Ali as a public leader or politician, but his services to letters, comparative religion, and scholarship generally, are undeniable, and having made his home in England he might well have been associated with the movement. But, no Indian name appears among the signatories. On the other hand, Lord Curzon, Lord Cromer and Sir John Hewett (described as "Chairman, Governing Body"), bestride the document, and the first two names afford some clue to its literary tone. Among the objects of the new institution, the first is declared to be: "To provide a place where the Englishmen who will presently be engaged in *governing or garrisoning* the Oriental and African parts of the Empire may learn the languages and study the literature, the religions, and the customs of the peoples with whom they will so soon be brought into contact, etc." We imagine it will hardly be disputed except by the authors that this declaration of the aim of a true Imperial institution might have been better expressed otherwise. The second object is "to offer a training to those who are about to proceed to the same countries to take part part in commercial enterprise or avocations." This is supported by the declaration that "a long and fiercely waged commercial war will follow immediately upon the cessation of hostilities." and the proper equipment of British business representatives is necessary if the renewed German attempts to acquire the mercantile hegemony of the East is to be successfully resisted and overcome From the wording of the document one would almost infer that the *raison d'eire* of the London School of Oriental Studies was to prepare for the conversion of India and China, into an arena for British and German commercial travellers. Fortunately the definition of the third object mitigates the effect of the first two. But the whole appeal is crude and unsatisfactory. It should have been conceived in a statesmanlike, rather than a commercial, spirit, and it should have been conched in language of suitable decency. The constitution, too, of the Appeal Committee should have been representative and unobjectionable. And, lastly, India should have been neither ignored nor patronised.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Asquith's Speech.

In the direct and unexceptionable phraseology which is characteristic of all his utterances on the subject the Prime Minister made it clear once more at the Guildhall Banquet that the Allies are fighting in the common cause of all their interests and that Germany consequently builds vain hopes on the supposition that she can tempt any one of them to a separate peace by holding out offers of individual concessions. Nothing is more extraordinary in the whole mystery of German psychology than this persistent belief that any one of the Allies would be so foolish as to let its sacrifices in the war be weighed against the poor prospect which a separate peace would involve. We cannot feel the same gratification in regard to that part of the Premier's speech which dealt with Greece. It is true that the Allies never had any quarrel with the Greek people,—up to a point. But to suggest that the Greek people can be absolved from all the mischief that they weakly allowed their King to commit in their name is asking too much. This seems to us hardly a time for beslavering the Greeks with tearful eulogies of their "immortal past" and their part in "lighting the torch of liberty" and resisting "the inrush of eastern barbarism and tyranny." "Eastern barbarism and tyranny," so-called, brought as much culture and civilisation into Europe as the ancient Greeks, and the East is doing not a little to help in the fight for the emancipation of the smaller nations of Europe. Such phrases as those used by the Primo Minister are bad taste and worse history.

The Exodus.

Lord Carmichael is believed to have expressed the opinion that the exodus of the Government of his province to the Hills every hot weather ought to be abolished and instead, every official made to take a month's holiday during the year "on his own" to recuperate. Lord Carmichael recognises the gravity of the waste of money and incalculable inconvenience caused to the public service and injury to the public interest by this annual migration of the centre of Government every year from the centre of its public life. Sir James Weston does not share this commonsense view, and in reply to a question in the United Provinces Council on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Burn was instructed to say, that "public good and administrative efficiency required that some of the high officials should spend a portion of the hot weather in the Hills and that Sir James Meston was not prepared to alter the existing practice." Why these high officials should be more incapable of carrying on their daily labours in the plains than the other officials who have to do so, or the thousands of business men who manage to carry on their work without a wholesale migration to the hills is one of those things which nobody but a high official can be expected to understand.

The Belgian Deportations.

The accounts of the new form of German atrocity in Belgium,—the forced deportation of civilians,—harrowing as they are, need not surprise us. It is a particular Teutonic touch already too familiar to us that the friends of the deportees should be forbidden to take farewell and that those who sought to enter the station should be liable to punishment with a fine and imprisonment for six years. But, if details such as these of this inhuman treatment tell us anything, it is to re-inforce our conviction,—if that were necessary,—that that peculiar idea of State which may be summed up as "Prussian militarism" or the dominion of force, brutal force, over right and humanity, is a menace to civilization that must be destroyed completely and finally and they strengthen the determination that no sacrifices would be too great for the accomplishment of this task.

Indian Representation.

A telegram states that the Home Government, on the representation of the Government of India, have modified the constitution of the Fiji Legislative Council so as to admit of the addition of a special seat for an Indian representative. The agitation for Indian representation on the Fiji Council has been carried on for a long time and it is gratifying that it has borne some fruit. That the concession vouchsafed, however, does not go very far to meet the demands of the Indian community in Fiji is easily demonstrated. The total population of the island, according to the latest figures available is 142,761. Of these there are only 3,707 Europeans, 87,096 Figians and 40,286 Indians and the remaining are Rotumans Chinese, Polynesians and others. The Legislative Council comprises, besides the Governor, ten official members, six elected members, and two "native" members,—from which it may be presumed that the elected members are all Europeans. The representation of the native population is obviously inadequate. The provision of one seat for 40,286 Indians may not, according to the existing distribution which gives two seats to 87,096 Fijians, seem unfair, if the representation of the Figians is assumed to be adequate,—an assumption which no one can make.

Crime in Burma.

Sir Harcourt Butler in a recent Resolution has done well to draw the attention of all Courts and Magistrates to certain statistics published in the annual prison report of Burma. Taking the statistics as they are it is difficult to believe that the degree of criminality in the province could be so high as shown. The jail population in the province of Behar and Orissa is two per ten thousand of the population, that of Bengal, Assam, Madras and Central Provinces, three per ten thousand only, and in the United Provinces, Bombay and the Punjab it rises to 5, 6, and 8 per ten thousand respectively. Burma, however, enjoys an unenviable pre-eminence with a jail population of 14 per thousand of its population. Whatever may be the cause of this marked divergence, it is clear, as Sir Harcourt points out, that it imposes on all criminal courts the necessity for the exercise of the greatest care and discretion in the imposition of sentences of imprisonment.

Excessive Sentences.

By comparing the analyses of the sentences imposed in India and Burma for theft in 1914 Sir Harcourt shows that if sentences of less than six months be excluded from the calculation, the average term of imprisonment imposed in Burma was 22.4 months against an average of 19.7 months in India. The inference is inevitable that there is a marked tendency to inflict more severe sentences of imprisonment for this class of crime in Burma. If, therefore, the following principles, which Sir Harcourt emphasised, are adhered to it will be seen that the conclusion as to the high degree of criminality drawn from the statistics of the jail population may be to a great extent modified:

This form of punishment should be imposed only after all the possible alternatives applicable to the offence in question have been considered, and the term of imprisonment should not be determined by a mechanical adherence to traditional usage, but by a careful consideration of the circumstances of crime and the criminal concerned.

Enhancement of Rates.

The enhancement of rates under revision settlement in the ryotwari system of land tenure has always remained a matter of arbitrary discretion of the Settlement Officer,—the unfortunate agriculturist having seldom any means of preventing the enhancement even though he may have the best of reasons to prove that it is uncalled for. True that orders are already in existence for the prompt notification in the vernacular by District Collectors in "chaodis" or other conspicuous places in each village of the names of all villages coming under revision settlement, according to the groups or assessment circles in which the Settlement Officer proposes to arrange them, showing against every village both the existing and the proposed maximum rates. True also that in this notification it is stated that Collectors are prepared for a period of two months to receive objections made by the village community and presented in writing by the revenue patil, as their representative. In actual practice, however, these safeguards have not proved adequate. The Government, therefore, have had under consideration certain suggestions for making more widely known to those interested both the rates and grouping of villages proposed by Settlement Officers, and as a result have now recognised the necessity of making some concession to the agriculturist. As a Press Note just issued announces, they have decided to amplify the existing orders by directing that the notifications referred to should contain a brief summary of the Settlement Officer's reasons for his proposed alterations in rates and grouping and that in addition a copy of this officer's report should be deposited in the taluka office for the information of the persons interested. The first-named reform is one in the right direction, and in enabling the agriculturist to be better prepared for meeting the Settlement Officer's grounds for enhancemest, will go some way in ensuring that it is fair and equitable.

Amusements for Soldiers.

At Lahore a movement has been started to relieve the monotony of the life of soldiers in India. In Lahore Fort, it appears from a speech made by General Barrat, the Divisional Commanding Officer, at a public meeting held in connection with the scheme, the soldier's life is especially dull. "Of all places I have seen in my long service," he said, "there is not one to rival the Lahore Fort for sheer dreariness and for wanting in the ordinary amenities of life for the British soldier. The soldiers' one object is to get out of the Fort, and when they go out they have an Indian city,—full of pitfalls,—to stroll about in." An Indian city is not unique in respect of the pitfalls to which General Barrat apparently refers. All the same, attempts to provide innocent and wholesome opportunities of relaxation and social intercourse are to be encouraged. The Lahore scheme emanating from the local Y. M. C. A. proposes to open tea rooms and provide concerts and games for the men. The needs of the Indian soldiers, perhaps, are not less urgent in this respect, and the duty of meeting them should not be neglected.

APPALLING HUNGARIAN LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

A "Pioneer" cable says.—

The "Morning Post's" Buda Pesth correspondent writes that the greatest depression has been caused by the publication of the report of the Hungarian National Committee entrusted with the care of fallen soldiers' graves. The report indicates that over a quarter of a million Austro-Hungarian and German soldiers have been killed in the northern Carpathians during the winter of 1914 to 1915. It is well known that the majority of the units engaged were Hungarians. The report describes the Carpathians as a vast cemetry from Orsova to the Uzzock Pass.

MOST OF SAILLISEL RECAPTURED.

FIGHT FOR CZERNAVODA BRIDGEHEAD.

ALLIES DEMAND DISMISSAL OF ENEMY LEGATIONS FROM ATHENS.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN SOUTH.

TWO VILLAGES TAKEN.

BLACK SEA FLEET BOMBARDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A Russian communiqué says:—We have occupied two villages on the Danube front and advanced southward in the Dobrudja.

By means of a sudden counter-attack we recaptured a section of the trenches at Skroboff. The enemy attacked east of Narajuvka against a ridge of heights. He was everywhere repulsed until the afternoon when he succeeded in pushing back portions of one of our regiments, but the enemy was again driven out in the evening.

The enemy offensives in the Wooded Carpathians and south of Dornavatra have been repelled.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet bombarded Constanza and Mangalia doing heavy damage.

BOMBARDMENT OF CONSTANZA.

HEAVY BULGARO-GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11.

The bombardments of Constanza exploded reservoirs of petrol and naphtha and severely damaged the port and fortifications near the coast silencing the batteries. The losses of the Bulgaro-German garrison must have been heavy.

The fires were fanned by the wind and spread from the port to the neighbouring parts of the town. They lasted for two days. It was most difficult to extinguish them as all apparatus had been removed at the time of the Russo-Roumanian evacuation.

Enemy aeroplanes attempted to attack the fleet but were driven off and a Russian warship shot down a German aeroplane at the mouth of the Danube and a pilot and officer observer were taken prisoners.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN DOBRUDJA.

STRUGGLE FOR CZERNAVODA BRIDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A Russian communiqué announces that the Russian cavalry and infantry are two miles west of Czernavoda and are fighting for the famous bridge.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

ROUMANIAN OFFENSIVE IN PREDEAL REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11.

An official statement says:—After repelling seven onslaughts we fell back to the second line trenches in the region of Skroboff. The enemy used liquid-fire.

We abandoned the heights which we occupied on the previous day in the region of Dornavatra. Our artillery repelled enemy attacks in the Trotus Valley.

The Roumanians took the offensive in the direction of Predeal, enveloping the enemy's left flank, but they have been forced to retreat three miles in Buzeu Valley.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FIERCE FIGHTING IN PRAHOVA VALLEY.

SITUATION UNCHANGED IN VULCAN PASS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A Roumanian communiqué reports fierce fighting in Prahova Valley, especially on our left wing.

There has been artillery action in the Dragoslavele region. Fighting continues in Alt district.

The situation is unchanged in the Vulcan Pass, at Orsova and in the Dobrudja.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ACTIVITY ON DANUBE FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACK BLOODILY REPULSED IN SLANIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A Roumanian official statement says:—

The enemy artillery has been very active on the Danube. A slight enemy attempt at landing at the mouth of the Alt was repulsed.

The situation in the Dobrudja is unchanged.

We repulsed three enemy attacks in the Moldavian Valley of Slanic and the enemy repeatedly violently attacked in the Prahova Valley but was bloodily repulsed.

We captured a trench in the region of Dragoslavele.

There has been violent fighting on the left bank of the Alt. We advanced northward and captured Mount Fruetzile.

The enemy's attack on the right of the Alt has been arrested.

MOST OF SAILLISEL RE-CAPTURED.

ENEMY DESPERATELY RESISTING.

EXTENSIVE FRENCH AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 12.

Last night's communiqué said:—This afternoon the French north of the Somme re-captured most of the village of Saillisel. We occupy the north-eastern and south-eastern outskirts but the enemy is still resisting desperately in the eastern part. Hitherto 100 prisoners have been counted.

The Germans delivered an attack south of Pressoir south of the Somme but were repulsed with bombs.

A furious artillery duel continues in the Ablaincourt and Gomiecourt districts.

British aeroplanes on Friday dropped two tons of projectiles on the steel-works at Focklingen north-west of Saarbruck and felled three enemy machines in fights during the raid.

On the following night eight French aeroplanes dropped two and a half tons of projectiles on the same works and several fires were observed. All machines returned safely.

French squadrons on Friday night drenched with projectiles the stations at Ham, St. Quentin, Tergnier and Nesle, the aerodrome at Diewze, the blast-furnaces at Romsbach and Hagondange and the air-sheds at Frescaty. Explosions and fires were caused.

German aeroplanes on Friday night bombarded several French towns including Nancy and Luneville. No damage was done. The open town of Amiens was several times bombarded during the same night and nine civilians were killed and 27 injured.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN ABLAINCOURT SECTOR.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRING ON THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 11.

Last night's communiqué said:—North of the Somme we captured several elements of enemy trenches north-east of Les Boeufs and at Saillisel. A German counter-attack in the latter region was easily repulsed and we took prisoners.

South of the Somme the bombardment continued intermittently. It was violent in the Pressoir and Ablaincourt sectors.

On the right of the Meuse there was great reciprocal artillery firing everywhere between the Haudromont Quarries and Damloup.

Quiet prevailed elsewhere.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ENEMY FORCED BACK IN DENICOURT.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 11.

A communiqué issued this afternoon reports violent artillery firing north of the Somme. The enemy using Flammenwerfer attacked in the vicinity of Deniecourt but was forced back with very bloody losses.

Lieutenant Guynemer has brought down his twentieth and twenty-first enemy aeroplanes and three others have also been brought down.

We dropped two tons of bombs on enemy positions on the Somme.

A French aeroplane flew over the Rhine and bombed and severely damaged the station of Ofenburg.

The Admiralty announces that Lieutenant Hodge, who participated in the raid on Zeebrugge, was taken prisoner. All others returned.

FRENCH AERIAL RAIDS.

TEN ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 10.

A communiqué this afternoon reports intermittent cannonade and skirmishes.

There have been 77 fights in the air. Three enemy aeroplanes have been brought down and seven came down in their own lines.

Our air squadrons bombed enemy communications and cantonments, especially railway stations at Lens, Vouzieres and Courcesses-sur-Need, blast-furnaces at Thionville, the aerodrome at Dieuze and air-sheds at Frescaty.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GREAT BATTLE IN THE AIR.

GERMAN SQUADRONS ROUTED.

FIFTEEN ENEMY MACHINES SHOT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

General Haig last night reported:—No change had occurred on the battle-front. There was great aerial activity on Thursday owing to improved weather. Many raids were carried out by us on enemy communications, billets and stores. Fighting in the air was continuous.

Thirty of our machines gave battle to from 30 to 40 of the enemy's. The latter were broken up and dispersed. Six fell out of control. Nine others in other fights were driven down damaged and three of them were destroyed. A hostile kite balloon was driven down in flames.

Seven of our machines are missing.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MOST EXCITING SCENE.

ENEMY ROUTED AND PURSUED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Nov. 12.

The great battle in the air at Bapaume mentioned by General Haig in his communiqué on Friday night, was watched by thousands of spectators. Baffled in their attempts to cross the British lines, the Germans decided on a colossal expedition, the warning of which was given by our scouting aircraft. Accordingly three British squadrons, every one of ten machines, attacked the Germans before they could cross our lines.

The enemy consisted of at least 38 Fokkers and Rumpers. The scene was most exciting as machineguns crackled, varied by the deeper note of revolver-guns, and the issue swayed in the balance for a long time.

The first machine to be put out of action was a Fokker, which whirled giddily for a moment, burst into flames and crashed to the earth. Then a British biplane was badly hit and next two Germans. These were followed by many others but the precise number was not ascertained. The British were throughout superior and they routed and pursued the enemy whose losses were the heavier. It is unlikely that the Germans will repeat their experiment.

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

ENEMY TRAIN SET ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

General Haig last night reported that 60 prisoners were taken in the attacks of the previous night.

Yesterday our aircraft successfully bombed enemy hutments, aerodromes, headquarters stations and trains. Two trains were hit and a third was set on fire. A number of explosions followed. Three enemy machines were destroyed in the course of numerous fights in the air and a fourth was forced down in our lines. Many others were driven down damaged. One of our machines is missing.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON THE ANCRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

General Haig this afternoon reports artillery activity on both the banks of the Ancre, the enemy using gas-shells. We silenced trench-mortars north-east of Festubert.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

EASTERN PORTION OF REGINA TRENCH CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

General Haig this afternoon reports:—Last night the eastern portion of the Regina Trench, being in continuation of the trench captured on October 21st, was captured and we secured a thousand yards of front despite barrage. We took some prisoners.

GERMAN DEMORALISATION.

CONSTANT FEARS OF FRESH BRITISH ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 11.

A French correspondent says:—The enemy on the British front has profited by the bad weather to repair his losses and consolidate his positions and is now displaying great activity. He has concentrated at various points much artillery and aeroplanes, fearing a fresh British attack.

His fears are heightened by the impossibility of his making aeroplane reconnaissances, as the British machines cross the lines in proportion of thirty to one despite the increase in the enemy squadrons.

The enemy has not been left in peace since July and he knows that the storm is about to burst again more violently than ever.

It would be mistake to think that the British are active in Picardy only. British forces on the Continent are now numerous enough to threaten the enemy at several places simultaneously and the British artillery along the whole line is constantly bombarding the enemy, causing him heavy losses and maintaining his demoralisation. This is the best proof of its favourable position.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN BELGIUM.

MORE DEPORTATIONS OF CIVILIANS.

DEPORTEES ATTACK GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.

The "Tyd" says that 21,000 citizens of Antwerp have been deported to Germany. Their friends were forbidden to take farewell and those who sought to enter the station were liable to a fine of 300 sterling and six years' imprisonment.

The "Telegraph" states that violent scenes occurred at Mons, the deportees attacking the Germans with knives. Many were wounded and the troops charged with the bayonet.

Many of the requisitioned men have been employed on railway construction on the western front. The Germans are strongly guarding the frontier to prevent escapes to Holland.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

COLLISION BETWEEN BELGIANS AND GERMANS.

REPORT OF SERIOUS BLOODSHED AT BRUSSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.

Messages from Maastricht say that it is persistently rumoured that scenes of bloodshed have occurred in Brussels.

The Germans decided to enrol thousands of able-bodied persons for enforced labour, and when the first group assembled at the railway station an insignificant incident lit a veritable revolt. In the ensuing melee 30 Germans were killed or seriously wounded and there were numerous Belgian casualties.

Nobody is at present allowed to leave or enter Brussels.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SEVERAL RIOTS IN ANTWERP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.

The "Telegraaf" says:—Thirty thousand Belgians have been transported from Antwerp to Germany and also all males at Waterloo. They will receive thirteen marks a week and will be given military rations. Several riots have occurred in Antwerp.

Citizens between the ages of 17 and 30 were notified to prepare to depart and many fled and were killed on the frontier by electric wires. The Germans fired at one group after it had passed the wires.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

A TOTAL OF 3,755,693.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Germans casualties officially reported in October were 199,675, of which 32,544 were killed. These figures make a total for the war 3,755,693, of which 855,317 have been killed.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RAISING A POLISH ARMY.

TO FIGHT THE RUSSIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Frankfurter Zeitung's" Berlin correspondent says military reasons played a big part in the Polish decision for which the Chancellor and the military authorities were jointly responsible.

ALLIED NOTE TO GREECE.

DEPARTURE OF ENEMY LEGATIONS DEMANDED.

GERMANY'S THREAT TO CONSTANTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

An Athens message to the "Morning Post" says that the German Minister has informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs that Germany will consider the cession of war material to the Allies for the use of the Nationalist Army *casus belli*.

It is understood that the Allied Note to the Greek Government demands the departure of the Austrian and German Legations.

ENTENTE USE OF GREEK FLOTILLA.

ATHENS GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Nov. 10.

The Government has protested to the Entente against the use of the Greek flotilla.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

PERSECUTION OF PARTIZANS OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, November 9.—M. Venizelos has wired to the Principal, King's College, confirming the worst reports of the persecution of partizans of the National movement whom the roughs assaulted. Some others were arrested for high treason.

"The Times" Athens correspondent says, apparently the Entente has reminded King Constantine of his promises to support the anti-Bulgar movement.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

VENIZELIST ARMY READY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A Salonika telegram states that the Venizelist Army is ready to start for the front

ARREST OF THE MAN WHO COALED THE GOEBEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A Paris message from Athens yesterday stated that M. Kalimassiotis has been arrested and taken to the British Consulate.

"The Times" Athens correspondent says M. Kalimassiotis was in hiding. The public prosecutor has opened an inquiry.

FIGHTING ON THE CERNA

FAILURE OF BULGARIAN ATTACKS AGAINST SERBIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 11.

A despatch from the Eastern Army says that in the Cerna bend fresh Bulgarian attacks against the Serbians failed. Bad weather continues.

British aeroplanes bombarded Porna and Puljovo stations.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRILLIANT SERBIAN SUCCESS.

STRONG POSITIONS CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A Serbian official statement says that the Serbians yesterday carried out brilliant operations on the Cernareka carrying strong positions and capturing 600 prisoners and a number of guns.

ENEMY BIVOUACS SHELLED BY NAVAL GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A British despatch from Salonika reports that naval guns successfully shelled enemy bivouacs at Provista.

INDIA'S ASSISTANCE IN WAR.

COUNTRY DOING ALL IN ITS POWER.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

In the House of Commons in reply to a series of questions by Mr. Wedgwood, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the question of an Indian War loan had been carefully considered in India and at home. He did not see his way to advise its issue. The money available in India, for Government loans was limited and the war had stopped Indian borrowings in London. Mr. McKenna and he agreed that the most effective help India could give was to avoid recourse to the London market.

India had paid off seven and a half millions of floating debt in London this year and had bought since the war more than seven millions of Imperial securities. There was reason to believe that there had been considerable private subscriptions from India to British issues and he doubted whether any more money would be obtained from India by means of a war loan.

DETAILED STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED.

The Government of India was already giving all assistance in its power in the provision of military supplies of all kinds. He recalled that at the beginning of the war India gave large supplies which Britain could not provide and which were urgently needed. He believed that a detailed statement of India's assistance in war would be supplied by the Mesopotamia Commission.

He assured Col. Churchill that the question of a war profits tax was considered when the last Indian Budget was framed, but he declined to anticipate future Budgets.

DELAYS IN INDIAN LITIGATION.

In reply to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he viewed with grave concern delays in Indian litigation disclosed by recent judgments of the Privy Council. He wrote to the Government of India in May requesting them to consult High Courts on the subject and report their views and proposals as early as possible.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ITALIAN LINE STRAIGHTENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

An Italian communiqué says:—We advanced and straightened out our line in the northern sector of the Carso and took 30 prisoners.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TORRENTIAL RAINS IMPEDE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

An Italian official announcement reports that snowfalls and torrential rains are hindering artillery. We straightened out our front between Monte Faiti and Castagnavizza, advancing 900 yards and capturing two 6-inch guns and an abundant store of ammunition.

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

The French north of the Somme re-captured most of the village of Saillisel. The enemy is resisting desperately in the eastern part.

Both French and British aircraft successfully bombed enemy hutments, aerodromes, headquarters stations, trains, etc.

On Friday night 30 British aeroplanes gave battle to 38 of the enemy's and routed and pursued the enemy whose losses were the heavier.

The Russian cavalry and infantry are two miles west of Czernavoda and are fighting for the famous bridge.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet bombarded Constanza and Mangalia doing heavy damage.

The enemy offensive in the Wooded Carpathians and south of Dornavatra was repulsed by the Russians.

It is understood that the Allied note to the Greek Government demands the departure of the Austrian and German Legations.

The Serbians carried out brilliant operations on the Cernareka carrying strong positions.

SINKING OF THE ARABIA.

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

LADY PASSENGER'S NARRATIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

CAIRO, Nov. 11.

Lady Graham, widow of Sir James Graham, formerly Mayor of Sydney, who was a passenger on the Arabia stated in an interview that the Arabia was torpedoed at half past eleven without warning. She was struck on the starboard side. She immediately fired and it is believed hit the submarine. A signal was forthwith given to abandon the ship and the passengers put on lifebelts and took to boats very quietly. Splendid discipline prevailed.

The ship had no list and the weather was perfectly calm.

Lady Graham's boat and two others containing 147 persons were picked up by the City of Marseilles within an hour of their leaving the Arabia and they were received with the greatest kindness. All their effects were lost. The other boats were picked up by trawlers. Lady Graham saw a submarine which seemed very close and one other submarine if not two was seen in the vicinity.

TWO SUBMARINES AT WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Nov. 10.

The Arabia was torpeoed at seven minutes past eleven in the forenoon on Monday. She was struck on the starboard side aft. There was no panic and the passengers and crew immediately took to the boats.

The Arabia sank in an hour and a half, stern foreomst. The City of Marseilles, another steamer and three trawlers picked up the survivors after they had been in boats an hour. The weather was very fine.

Two submarines were seen and the Arabia fired on one after she had been struck.

The City of Marseilles has arrived at Port Said with 90 of the Arabia's passengers and 49 of the crew on board.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NO AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 10.

Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, states that there were no Australian soldiers on board the Arabia.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SINKING OF THE MARINA.

GERMANY PROMISES INVESTIGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Germany has informed America that, the sinking of the Marina will be investigated when the submarines which were operating when she was sunk have reported.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The British steamer Bogota is believed to have been sunk.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Two British steamers Bogota, Marga and Earl of Forfar have been sunk. Seventeen of those on board the Bogota have been picked up but two boats are missing.

The American steamer Columbian is believed to have been sunk.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.

Five of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Tulang which was sunk on the 7th instant are missing.

ALMERIA, Nov. 12.

The Norwegian steamer Tripol has been sunk. The crew was saved.

CORUNNA, Nov. 12.

Crews numbering 163 men of the torpedoed Norwegian steamers Balto and Fordele and of the American steamer Columbian have arrived here in lifeboats.

The Bogota was a steamer of 4603 tons owned by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. of Liverpool. It was built in 1906.

NORWAY AND GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.

The Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" though it admits that it was not aware of the Norwegian Government's decision regarding belligerent submarines in Norwegian waters, says if Norway adheres to the regulations recently published, Germany will ignore them because they are illegal. If nevertheless Norway insists, there will be no question of continuance of diplomatic or other relations.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS FOR WAR SERVICE IN EUROPE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LISBON, Nov. 12.

The Premier announced in the Chamber that Portuguese contingents were about to leave to fight on the battle-fields of Europe.

DUTCH MAIL BOAT SEIZED

TAKEN TO ZEEBRUGGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

FLUSHING, Nov. 10.

The Mail boat Konigin Regente which left this morning has been taken to Zeebrugge.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FLUSHING, Nov. 11.

The Konigin Regente was held up near Noorhinder. She had 93 passengers on board, including 16 children and 19 British subjects, of whom eight were from Ruhleben.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

REGIMENTAL CANTEENS.

CONTRACT SYSTEM ABOLISHED IN MANY PLACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The contract system in regimental canteens in the United Kingdom, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Bermuda and other stations abroad has been abolished and replaced by official organisation of regimental institutes. It is proposed to acquire the plant and stock of the contractors for two million sterling.

RAID BY BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANES.

OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE HARBOURS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Admiralty announces that a squadron of naval aeroplanes carried out an attack early this morning on the harbours and submarine shelters at Ostend and Zeebrugge. A great weight of bombs was dropped with satisfactory results.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON ITS APPLICATION IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

In the House of Commons Col. Yate suggested that the Military Service Act should be applied to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians in India.

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "The Act does not apply to any of his Majesty's subjects outside Britain and I see no reason for making an exception in the case of residents in India."—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH AGENT IN EGYPT.

SIR R. WINGATE'S UNIQUE CLAIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

It was Lord Kitchener's wish that Sir H. McMahon should act temporarily at Cairo and that ultimately Sir R. Wingate should become British Agent. This change has been anticipated by some months in order that the Sirdar's unique knowledge should be applied to all the territory from Alexandria to the Uganda boundary. His influence with all the native population is very great and he has since the death of Lord Kitchener become to all the tribes the great white chief of Northern Africa. His work during the war has been of great value in overcoming all enemy influence.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

PRICE OF "THE TIMES" TO BE ENHANCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The "Weekly Dispatch" says that the price of "The Times" will be increased to three half-pence on the 20th instant. Other leading dailies will probably follow suit.

A GERMANISED TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

At the Guildhall Banquet Mr. Asquith at outset referred to Turkish misrule in Europe. He mentioned the massacre of Armenians under Germany's eyes as an example of the real meaning of a Germanised Turkey.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TRAVANCORE MINERALS CO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Travancore Minerals Company had itself purchased the German shares therein. The Company had undertaken to sell monazite sand direct at fair price to any bona fide British firm desiring to purchase reasonable quantities for the purchase of manufacture.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

REPATRIATION OF INHABITANTS,

AN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 11.

An agreement has been reached between France and Switzerland and Spain and Germany regarding the repatriation of numerous inhabitants of occupied territories.

DR. WILSON'S TRIUMPH.

A MAJORITY OF THIRTEEN VOTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

Dr. Wilson apparently wins by California's thirteen votes. The final unofficial figures are: Dr. Wilson 272 and Judge Hughes 259.

It is regarded as improbable that the Republicans will contest the validity of the election in spite of their threats.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

REPUBLICANS STILL HOPEFUL OF VICTORY.

WOMEN'S SUPPORT TO DR. WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

Judge Hughes' managers still refuse to concede Dr. Wilson's re-election, insisting that possible mistakes in tabulating may change the results in States where voting was close, when officially revised. Judge Hughes has not sent the customary message of congratulation by the defeated candidate to the President.

Some newspapers suggest that the women's vote in Idaho, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Kansas, Nevada and California, which Dr. Wilson carried, was an undoubted factor. Women also voted in Illinois and Oregon, which Dr. Wilson lost.

"HYPHENISM" REPUDIATED BY DR. WILSON'S SUCCESS.

Democratic newspapers allege that the German vote was cast for Judge Hughes and they claim the election of Dr. Wilson as a repudiation of "hyphenism." Fourteen out of seventeen of the New York Congressmen black-listed by the Germans were elected.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO.

ACQUISITION BY INFLUENTIAL BRITISH SYNDICATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The following authorised statement is issued to-night:—

The offer to purchase the undertaking of Reuter's Telegram Company has been made by the Hon. Mark Napier, Chairman of the Company, with whom are associated Lord Glenconner, Chairman of Union Bank of Scotland, Viscount Peel, Director of London and Provincial Bank, and the Right Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, President of British South Africa Company. Certain investigations are now being undertaken on behalf of Mr. Napier and his friends and if the result is satisfactory, their offer will be promptly submitted to shareholders for their approval.

It may be stated that one of the principal objects of the acquisition of the undertaking is to ensure that Reuter's Agency shall continue to be independent of any alien or undesirable control and that its conduct and administration shall be entirely British. It is intended to continue the existing administration of the Agency and Mr. Roderick Jones, the present head, will remain in that position with enlarged powers.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE.

AWARDED TO MM. ROMAIN ROLLAND AND HEIDENSTAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 10.

The Nobel Prize for Literature for 1915 has been awarded to the French novelist Romain Rolland and for 1916 to the Swedish poet Heidenstam.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

DR. ARNOLD APPOINTED EDUCATIONAL ADVISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Mr. Chamberlain has appointed Dr. T. W. Arnold as Educational Adviser for Indian Students in succession to Mr. Mallet, who is retiring at his own request at the end of the year.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NEW AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.

Count von Tarnowski, the Austrian Minister in Sofia, has been appointed Ambassador in Washington.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HEARST PAPERS EXCLUDED FROM CANADA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.

The Government has excluded from circulation and denied facilities to all Hearst papers. Heavy penalties are provided.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SALE OF A GERMAN CONCERN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Lord Rhondda has purchased for £350,000 the Anglo-Continental Guano Company, which was formerly a German concern.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 11.

The Industrial Commission held its last sitting this morning, when Sir Alexander McRoberts, of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, was examined

In his evidence he discussed questions relating to efficiency of labour in India and in England.

The President:—Do you find any tendency on the part of the labourers to spend increased wages in a healthy way?

Sir A. McRobert:—All the increased earnings go to marriage ceremonies and other social functions.

In answer to Sir Fazulbhoy witness said he did not think the women spent much money in drinks. He further said he was in favour of compulsory education for mill hand children, but in his opinion that time was not ripe for legislation.

To Pandit Malaviyia he said that one might claim that as a general rule the English worker was better than the Indian worker. That was due to many things like, for instance, the higher order of intelligence.

Replying to another question, he said that after a certain point the higher wages ceased to stimulate. If the idea of comfort was raised the workers would feel the incentive of higher wages.

Answering a question put by Sir Francis Steawart, whether the habits of savings were encouraged, Sir Alexander McRobert explained the system of savings bank which had been introduced in his mill and which was worked on the lines of a co-operative bank. As a result of working it became a matter of compulsory saving.

Replying to Sir R. N. Mookherjee, witness said the average physique of the English labourer was better than that of the Indian labourer, which, in witness's opinion was due to climate and surroundings. He further said the wages of labourers were gradually increasing and in his opinion it had doubled during the last thirty years. If better wages were given the standard of living would increase of itself.

To Dr. Hopkinson he said the present factory hours as permitted by the Factory Act were not too long. They would be too long if the labourers worked all the time which they did not.

Replying to Mr. Chatterton he said according to a report he had received he thought that a good many of the labourers were in the hands of moneylenders.

To the President he said the time was not ripe for introducing any national system of technical education. The question of teachers, in his opinion, was most important. Some schools in these provinces were doing well, largely because of the teacher. Most of the boys who went to these schools always thought that that was a step to a job. With the conclusion of Sir Alexander McRobert's evidence the Commission closed its work at Cawnpore, and will leave for Agra to-morrow.

CONFLICT APPROACHING CLIMAX.

LORD FRENCH'S SPEECH AT THE GUILDHALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

Lord French in a speech at the Guildhall said the conflict on the main fronts was probably approaching the climax or would do so next spring. The position compared with a year ago filled us with confidence and hope. At the same time the climax of a war of this character did not mean that the end was in sight.

An account is published in America of an interview between General Rawlinson and the American correspondent, Mr. Palmer. General Rawlinson said: Undoubtedly the German line on the western front can be broken. The Allies will keep on pressing simultaneously on all fronts until at some point the enemy gives way. Our army will not reach the zenith of its power until next spring or summer. I think we have reached the top of the hill but there is an undulating tableland to cross before we really get on the downgrade portion beyond. This may be a steep or gentle slope but will be downhill work, so comparatively easy.

Referring to the Somme offensive General Rawlinson said that General Haig surveyed and chose the ground in March but the army was not ready and taking over part of the French front was considered preferable to a premature offensive.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FORMATION OF A NATIONAL PARTY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Nov. 10.

In the Legislative Assembly Mr. Wade's amendment in favour of the formation of a National Party was carried by 50 votes to 21.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRANCIS JOSEPH SUFFERING FROM CATARRH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Austrian Emperor is suffering from catarrh.

WOMEN CARPENTERS GOING TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

It was mentioned before the Chobham Tribunal yesterday that two or three hundred women carpenters from that district were going to France immediately.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF MADRAS REPRESENTATIVES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

At a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, Madras, held n Friday the 10th instant with Hon. Mr. V. S. Sreenivasa Sastri in the chair, the following were elected members of the All-India Congress Committee for 1917:—Mr. K.N. Aiya Aiyer Mrs. Annie Besant, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar, Hon. A. S. Krishna Rao, Mr. T. V. Muthukrishna Aiyar, Rao Bahadur S. V. Narsimha Rao, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Dr. B. Pattabhisitaramiah, Mr. A. P. Patro, the Hon. Rao Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao, the Hon. K. Ramaswami Aiyar, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyangar, the Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar and the Hon. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma. A large number of delegates were also elected for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress at Lucknow.

The proposals of the Lucknow Reception Committee to hold the session of the Congress on the 26th, 28th and 29th December and the meetings of the Subject committee on 27th December were approved.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

EXODUS TO NAINITAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD Nov. 11.

There was a lengthy meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day. Sir James Meston presided. The agenda of business was a heavy one and included two hundred and thirty-six questions, twelve resolutions and three Bills. One member alone was responsible for 89 questions.

In answers to one of the questions, the Hon. Mr. Burn replied the appointment of Mr. W. G. Wood, retired Secretary to the Government, P.W.D., as Principal, Roorkee College was for two years in the first instance on a salary of Rs. 1,800 per mensem including his pension.

In reply to another question he said the appointment was justified of Mr. H. E. Annet, late of Dacca, as Opium Specialist to carry out investigations in connection with morphine.

The Hon. Mr. Chintamani asked a question about the annual exodus to Nainital. The Hon. Mr. Burn replied that the public good and administrative efficiency required that some of the high officials should spend a portion of the hot weather in the hills and the Lieutenant-Governor was not prepared to alter the existing practice.

It was also said that the University of Allahabad had not been addressed on the question of affiliation of the Thomson Engineering College.

The Oudh Courts Amendment Bill was introduced and the Public Gambling Bill Amendment was passed.

The Hon. Mr. Chintamani withdrew his resolution to abolish the Ajudhia Pilgrim Tax. Sir James Meston admitted the tax was objectionable, but it would not be fair to abolish it without consulting the Ajudhia Municipal Board.

EXTENSION OF TRIAL BY JURY.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Wazir Hussain's resolution of the jury system in sessions trial to nine more districts was carried.

The Council adjourned to Monday.

THE BURMESE DOUBLE COMPANY.

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

The Government of India at the request of the Burmese community are now giving them the opportunity to serve in the army by the enlistment of a double company of Burmese. The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a company of Pioneers to be enlisted in a Burma Company and it will be attached to a regular unit in the province which will be selected by the General Officer Commanding, Burma Division. In the absence of trained Burmese officers Indian Officers of the Company will, in the first instance, be selected from the Burma Military Police. The company will consist of four platoons each of one Indian officer, two havildars, two naiks, one bugler and fifty sepoys. One extra havildar and one naik are allowed for each of the two platoons.

ANGLO DUTCH COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

An Anglo-Dutch commercial agreement has been signed by which Britain will secure increased supplies of Dutch agricultural produce.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DEATH OF PRINCE HEINRICH OF BAVARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.

A Munich message states that Prince Heinrich of Bavaria has died of wounds.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

Official and Personal.

Mr. Lionel Curtis and Sir Valentine Chirol arrived in Allahabad from Simla, yesterday. They are staying as guests of Sir James Meston and Lady Meston. Sir Reginald Craddock will also be a guest at Government House for three days from to-day.

Lord and Lady Willingdon attended Divine Service at the Cathedral, at 6.30 p.m., yesterday.

IMPORTANCE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

THE COMMERCIAL WAR AHEAD.

The following is the text of the appeal on behalf of the Endowment Fund of the School of Oriental Studies at the London Institution which has been issued by Lord Curzon (chairman of the Appeal Committee), Lord Cromer, the Lord Mayor, Sir J. P. Hewett (chairman, Governing Body), Sir Montagu C. Turner (chairman, Executive of Appeal Committee), and Mr. Lionel Martin (chairman of Council, London Chamber of Commerce):—

The buildings of the School of Oriental Studies, in regard to which announcements have already been made in the Press, are now ready for occupation. The school has received a Royal charter and the provisional date of opening has been fixed for January, 1917. His Majesty the King has graciously consented to be patron of the school.

The objects of this new institution have been frequently explained and are now fairly familiar to the public. They are three in number—(1) To provide a place where the Englishmen who will presently be engaged in governing or garrisoning the Oriental and African parts of the Empire may learn the languages and study the literature, the religions, and the customs of the peoples with whom they will be so soon brought into contact, and their influence over whom will largely depend upon their familiarity with indigenous character, ideas, and institutions; (2) to offer a training to those who are about to proceed to the same countries to take part in commercial enterprise or avocations; (3) to furnish in the capital of the Empire a meeting-ground and focus for the scholars of the East, of all nationalities, where, on their visits to this country, they may be assured of a sympathetic welcome, and, if required, of opportunities for study among those who are engaged in kindred pursuits.

In all these respects the war has made the creation and the early opening of this school not less but more urgent; and it is a matter of Imperial importance that it should be in full working order as soon as hostilities have ceased. Evidence has been accumulating in recent years and even since the war began, that the training of our Civil servants and officers in the languages, the beliefs, and the modes of thought of Oriental peoples falls short of the ideal which we ought to have in view. In the new relations that will develop when the war is over there must be a higher standard of efficiency in these respects, if our rule is to continue to commend itself to the heart and brain of those with whom we are brought into administrative or diplomatic relations.

NEED FOR CLEAR UNDERSTANDING.

Similarly on the business side it is clear that a long and fiercely-waged commercial war will follow immediately upon the cessation of hostilities. Information has been received that important steps are already being taken in Germany to give a higher education to Germans about to proceed to the East. It is probably in China, where the population is estimated at over 400 millions, that the commercial war will be most acute, and that the opportunities will be greatest, if only our business representatives are properly equipped to take advantage of them. Some of those who sign this letter have seen with their own eyes the immense strides that have been made in recent years by our present enemies in their attempt to acquire the mercantile hegemony of the Eastern world, and we hold that a great effort will be required, and that now is the time for it if this advance is to be checked by us and if Great Britain is to recover her once unchallenged position in the Orient.

In the third category, may we not hope after the war, for a much closer co-operation, a clearer understanding, a livelier interest, the more universal recognition of a common aim between the peoples of the East and the West who are fellow-subjects of the same Sovereign, and whose common allegiance will have been tested and purified by the fiery ordeal of common service and sacrifice against a common enemy? Just as the soldiers of these various climes have stood shoulder to shoulder on the battlefield or in the trenches, will not the students and scholars, the civilians and men of peace crave for the closer association of fellowship in a common spiritual and intellectual aim?

Provision will be made in the school for all the more important languages of the Near Middle, and Far East and of Africa; but above all we desire to urge the claims to a further recognition of Indian studies especially in view of the splendid part that India has played in the struggle for our Imperial existence.

The Berlin School of Oriental Languages had, before the war, an income of £10,000; the income required for the school in London, of which the scope is necessarily more extended, is £14.000. Of this sum the school has at present in view an income of about £7,000, including grants from the Imperial Government and the Government of India. The committee desire to raise an endowment fund of £150,000 for this purpose, towards which they have now as a result of a preliminary appeal (which was suspended in August, 1914) about £10,000. One subscriber of £100 has raised his subscription to £1,000 as a mark of appreciation of the services rendered by India in this crisis. We appeal for similar help and, where possible, for similar generosity.

In addition to the signatories of this appeal the Prime Minister, the Marquess of Crewe, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Henderson, and many others have joined the appeal committee.

Donations and subscriptions may be paid to the head office or to any branch of the London County and Westminster Bank, or to the secretary of the executive of the appeal committee at the School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury-circus, E. C.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE WADIA TRUST.

DISPUTE ABOUT GIFTS.

SIR JAMSETJEE JIJIBHAI BART. AND OTHERS ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

DADABHAI NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGIRJEE WADIA ..... Defendant.

(Before Mr. Justice Kemp.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs as executors of the estate of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, praying for a declaration that certain property, the subject matter of a gift to the defendant, formed part of the estate of the deceased N. M. Wadia and that the deed of gift was a nullity and for possession and an account of rent and profits, and in the alternative for an indemnity from the defendant.

The facts of the case appear to be these:—One M. D. Wadia died in Bombay about 1837 intestate and possessed of considerable estate leaving him surviving a widow Motlibai and two sons Nowroji Maneckji Wadia and Nusserwanjee Manekji Wadia. Motlibai obtained letters of administration to the estate of her husband in 1838 and thereafter until her death solely possessed and enjoyed the estate although by law she was entitled only to a widow's interest therein. In July 1896, Motlibai made a will by which she bequeathed the whole of her property to her two sons in equal shares. Nusserwanjee predeceased her, leaving a widow Pirozbai. Naorojee, as the sole surviving executor took out probate of Motlibai's will on 26th August, 1897. Subsequently Pirozbai filed a suit against Mr. N. M. Wadia, in his own right and as the sole surviving executor of the will of Motlibai, and the Advocate-General, praying, "inter alia," that it might be declared what was her interest in the estate of Motlibai. After some litigation it was agreed between Pirozbai and Mr. N. M. Wadia, as executor of the estate of Motlibai, that the latter should pay the former three lakhs in satisfaction of all her claims against the estates of Mr. N. M. Wadia and Motlibai and she passed a release in February 1899, accordingly.

THE ADOPTION.

Mr. N. M. Wadia died in July 1913, and the plaintiffs Nos. 1 to 5 were appointed his executors. The defendant was the son taken in adoption to Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee after his death at the "Oothamna" ceremony of the latter. The defendant alleged that Motlibai promised to make a settlement of Rs. 1,00,000 in consideration of the defendant consenting to the adoption and performing the deceased Nusserwanjee's "Darun-Bai" and "Mooktad" ceremonies every year. The defendant passed through the requisite religious rites necessary to the adontion and assumed the name of Dadabhai Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia and since then had performed the aforesaid ceremonies every year. Motlibai, however, died without making any such settlement, as stated above, and her son Mr. N. M. Wadia took out probate of her will. Subsequently Mr. N. M. Wadia agreed to give Dadabhai the property which was the subject matter of the present suit. The defendant alleged that he agreed to give it apparently in satisfaction of the defendant's claim against Motlibai's estate. The plaintiffs, however, did not admit this. The defendant alleged that the alleged promise was made by Mr. N. M. Wadia in 1907 i.e., ten years after Motlibai's death. In pursuance of his intention the deceased Mr. N. M. Wadia got the property rebuilt according to the defendant's requirements, paid all the expenses and in May 1909, handed over the keys and possession to the defendant, who remained in possession as owner both during and after Mr. N. M. Wadia's lifetime. On 21st July 1909, Mr. Wadia died without having executed any formal deed of conveyance of the property in defendant's favour. Subsequently, on 22nd November, 1911, the plaintiffs in order, as they said to carry out the wishes of the deceased, and at the defendant's request executed a deed of gift of the property in favour of the defendant. That document, however, bore the attestation of only one witness. It should as a deed of gift have been attested by at least two witnesses.

Subsequently, in 1916, the plaintiffs were advised that they were guilty of a breach of trust in executing the deed instead of administering the estate of the deceased Mr. N. M. Wadia in accordance with his will and codicils and they accordingly filed this suit praying for a declaration that the property formed part of the estate of the deceased and that the deed of gift was a nullity and for possession and other reliefs as stated above.

The defendant contended, "inter alia," that there was legal consideration for Mr. Wadia's promise to give him the property and that as he had performed his part of the promise the executors were bound to execute a proper conveyance in his favour. Also that the suit was barred by limitation.

Mr. H. Campbell with Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. G. M. Gupte with Mr. J. D. Daver appeared for the defendant.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship after setting out the facts of the case said that if Mr. Wadia's promise was made because of the past consideration moving from the defendant to Motlibai then it was clear that the defendant could not rely on that consideration to support a contract with Mr. N. M. Wadia because the defendant allowed himself to be adopted at the request of Motlibai and not at Mr. Wadia's request. His Lordship referred to section 2 Cl. d of the Contract Act. So that the defendant was compelled to contend, in order to avoid the conclusion that the transfer of the house to him was by way of gift, pure and simple, that the consideration for Mr. Wadia's promise was the present abandonment of the defendant's claim against Motlibai or her estate. But his claim against Motlibai's estate became barred in 1907 under article 113 of the Limitation Act, and as a promise to pay a barred debt wholly or in part, must be in writing, signed by the promisor or his authorised agent, under section 25 of the Contract Act, it was questionable whether a promise to satisfy such debt in any other way would not, if enforceable at all, also have to be in writing and signed as required by clause 3 of that section. It all depended upon the meaning to be attributed to the word "pay." However, on the evidence his Lordship held that Mr. Wadia did not make the promise he did, contemplating the abandonment by the defendant of any barred right he had against Motlibai's estates but purely and simply because he wished to do something for the defendant as Motlibai had made a promise to him. The transfer of the possession of the house with the keys and the documents of title was in pursuance of a desire by Mr. Wadia to make a gift pure and simple, of the house that being so and as the transfer of the property had not been effected in the manner required by section 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, by reason of the absence of attestation of more than one witness, the gift had not been perfected and the defendant had no interest in the property for anything beyond the moneys he had spent on it and which the plaintiffs have expressed their willingness to refund. On their doing so the plaintiffs were declared to be entitled to the reliefs prayed for.

As to the plea of limitation his Lordship held that the suit was not merely for a declaration that the deed of gift was a nullity but also for possession and so it fell under article 144 of the Limitation Act and was not barred.

His Lordship made no order as to costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Bhimjee & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

20-16—310-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Ramchander Lachuminarayen a firm v Aboobucker Abdul Rahiman & Co., a firm, Little and Co.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

14-16—1083-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Manalal Rugnath & ors v. Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, Captain and V, Part Heared.

32-16—585-15—Edgelow G W & Co, Haridas Ranchordas & anr v The Mercantile Bank of India Ld, Crawford B & Co.

33-16—478.10—Jehangir & S, Fatma Begum & ors v. Ismail Haji Allarakhia and anr, Vachha & Co.

35-16—205-15—J A Valles, Parwatibai v Thakubai, widow and ors, M B Chothia.

36-16—607-15—Motichand and D. Virchand Dalcharam a firm v Messrs. Pulee & Co. a firm, Shroff D & D.

38-16—183-16—Payne and Co, Khensabai widow & anr v Sir Ibrahim Ramhimtulla Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Patell & Ez.

40-16—25-16—Wadia G and Co. Bai Ratanbai widow v Sha Dhanrup Sheraji & Co a firm, Dubash and Co.

41-16—153-15—Dikshit D and P. Shrinath Jasrup & ors v Brijvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm, Motichand & D.

S. C. 42-16—728-16—Merwanji K & Co, Ramdayal Jamnalal a firm v Messrs. Nityanand Umanand a firm, Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE

1402-14—Amin and Desai, Harilal Keshowlal a firm v Keshowlal Hathibhai, Edgelow G W and Co., Tyabji D and Co., Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

31-09—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Moolibai v Chunilal Pitamber and ors, Sabnis and G, Ard H D and Co, Little and Co.

1307-15.—Wadia G & Co., Taher & Co., a firm v. Vishwanath Kushaba Teli, D J Mantri.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

963-16—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Vallabhdas Ravji and anr, Mirza M and M, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

191-15.—Payne and Co., S Narayan & Co., a firm v. Harjiwandas Jaichand and ors, Tyabji D and Co., Amin and D, Edgelow G W & Co.

848-15.—Payne and Co., Hyderally Goolam Hoosein Bhimji v. Fazal Bhimji & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulji and Tha.

182-14.—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kalyanchand v. Oomar Haji Sumar and ors, Patell and Eze, Motichand and D.

648-15.—D J Mantri, Pundlik Rowji v. Laxuman Jairam, Patell & Ez.

887-16.—Bhimji & Co., Verji Tejpal v. Ramgopal Devichand & ors Surajmal and Co.

1172-15.—Malvi H M & R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Samchandre Rampratab, Surajmal & Co.

568-13.—Amin & Desai, Gajanan Jaydayal, a firm v. Badrinarayen Nat Tyabji D & Co.

980-16.—N C Dalal Cassum Haji Abdu Tarjusing Jamnasing, Jeha & S.

929-16.—Little & Co., Dayamboo, widow v. Mariambai, widow & ors, N & Co., Little & Co.

943-16—Mulla & Mulla, Khoja Mit Nathoo, a firm v. Messrs. Blomenstok & Co., a firm, J & M.

981-16.—Captain & V, Haji Noor Ma Haji Saleh Mahomed, & Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Mahomed, Matu J & M.

871-16.—Captain & V, Rasiklal Magan Bhagwandas Maganlal, & or G W & Co.

S C Ct. 330-11829-15.—Ard H D & Co Dewkabai, widow & anr Motibai, widow & ors, Ma K & Ch.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTIC MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

364-16—Edgelow G W & Co, Narotam M Gokuldas & ors v. The Indian Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation), & Co.

583-16—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Ltd. (in Liquidation) v. Kaly Gulabrai Ghoda, Edgelow G Co

C C 995-16.—Patell & Ez, Messrs Shiv Shivdayal, a firm v. Messrs Jo mal Uttamchand, a firm, Chothia.

182-16—Jam R and D, Fatmabai widow anr v Tyabally Abdool Hoosein ors. Payne and Co, Un P and

453-15.—Captain & V, The Official Ass of Bombay v. Ebrahim Jafferji, Payne & Co.

100-16.—Mirza M & M, Rajabulli Lakhder v. The Municipal Cor tion for the City of Bombay

1109-15.—Motichand & D. Mulji Damodha Shri Gordhanlalji Narsilalji, J & M.

923-15.—Jam R & D, Bomonji Rust Parshwalla v. Prabhashankar shankar Acharya & ors, Moti Payne & Co.

567-15.—Madh K & Ch, Talakchand Mano bhai v. Bhagwandas Gangaram firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

1081-15.—Payne & Co., The Phoenix Ltd. v. Madhowdas Roopchan Co., a firm, Mulji & Tha.

181-16.—Bhai K & Gir, Nathalal Damod das & anr v. Mulchand Kancho & ors, Ard H D & Co., Unwalla & P.

49-16.—Purnanand & Co., Mahomed Ha bin Mahomed Ebrahim Mukt & anr v. Haji Abdulla bin Ba Jam R & D.

210-15.—Madh K & Ch, Laxumibai, widow Tokersey Dewji, Motichand & D.

214-15.—Madh K & Ch, Khetsey Bhanji anr v. Tokersey Dewji, Motich & D.

391-14.—Daph F & D, Peter Mancel Rodg & ors v. Perozshaw Jamshe Joshi & anr, Wadia G & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR JUDGMENT.

554-15.—Ard H D & Co., Raja Bahadu Motilal Shivlal v. The Poona Cott & Silk Mfg. Co., Ltd., in Liq., ors, Ard H D & Co., Bh K & Gir.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

37-15.—Kanga & S for a pauper, Bai Manek bai, widow v. Soodamal Nand Manch & N, for a pauper.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOS

LONG CAUSES.

523-15.—In person, Abedatunnisa Begum Abeda Bagum and anr v. Takin Khwaji Amiruddin and ors, Kha rao L & M., Part Heard.

730-14.—Motichand & D, The Administr Genl. of Bombay v. Indr Jasraj & ors, Mer K & Co., heard, 29-8-16.

1209-15.—Little & Co., Abdul Razek Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hu Dalvi, Captain & V, Part h 10-10-16.

T I J 11-16.—Mer K & Co., Champ widow v. Mathurabai, widow, & Rus & G, Man & N., Part h 30-10-16.

250-13.—Khand L & M, Ramkrishna R nath Desai, & anr v. Purshn Raghunath, & ors, Dikshit D For Postponement.

445-16.—Hiralal & Co., Harichand Manch & Co., a firm, v. The Bdy Provincial Bank Ld., & anr, chand & D.

141-16.—Little & Co., Trimbuck Dwarkh v. Mariambibi, widow, & ors, & D & L.

570-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Amtubai, widv. Allibhai Rajaballi & ors, Moti Rustomji & Gir.

208-16.—Shroff D & D, Dinshawji Hor Bottlewalla v. Bai Harabi, widow, Purnanand & Co.

1010-15.—Malvi H M & R, Motilal Agiary, Ladhuram Dhunraj, Motichan D

127-15.—Subnis & Gore, Dadamiya aji Ahmed Khandwani v. Trnji Jawandas, a firm, Kanga and

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICL

Sir,—To-day is the first anniversary of the death of the late Chairman the Board of Directors of the Indian ws paper Company, Ltd., and strely enough I came across the descriptio of Themistocles in the Pelloponesean War of Thucydides which is so apt as hat I think was the true character o Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, that I encl a translation done by Dr. Jowett, ich may or may not be scholarly but certainly very readable. The said dription is from the 138th Chapter of t 1st Book and is as follows:—

"He was a man whose natural for was unmistakeable; this was the quality for which he was distinguished above all her men; from his native acuteness. . . was the ablest judge of the course to be rsued in a sudden emergency, and could best divine what was likely to happen in remotest future. Whatever he had in and he had the power of explaining to ers, and even where he had no experienc he was quite competent to form a sient judgment; no one could foresee withqual clearness the good or evil event whic was hidden in the future. In a word, h by his natural power of mind and with the least preparation, was of all men th best able to extemporise the right thing be done."

I hope the description may be interting to all who love Sir Pherozeshah.—urs, etc.

X. Y.

Delhi, Nov. 5th.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A NEEDY LOVER.

SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Sykes charged a Parsi clerk, named Bhikhaji Nusservanji aged 23, with cheating a Parsi girl Dinbai Firojsha (15), in respect of jewels worth 1,400.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainant while Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that on the 22nd October, the accused induced Dinbai to hand over to him her mother's ornaments by promising to marry her. It was discovered subsequently that he had already been married.

It was urged on behalf of the defence that the girl made over the ornaments of her own accord to the accused that he might settle his monetary troubles.

The accused also said that Dinbai had told him that the ornaments were her own but she denied the allegation.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the accused was a very mean rogue. So he sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A GUEST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged Nagardas Girdhar, a Hindu, with the theft of jewellery and cash of the value of Rs. 2,042, the property of Himatlal Jagjivan, residing at Carnac Road. Inspector Chapman prosecuted.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who knew the complainant, went to visit him on the afternoon of November 4. The complainant was not there but his wife Gungabai, who was going out, invited him to stay there until her return. On her return she found the door of her room locked from the outside. The door was forced open and she missed her jewellery and some cash. The matter was reported to the police, who on learning that the accused was a native of Jafrabad telephoned to the Railway Police at the Bandra Station to be on the look-out. The same night the accused was seen at the Bandra Station at the time of the arrival of the Surat Passenger train and was immediately arrested. He gave up part of the property and the remaining portion was recovered from some Marwaris with whom it had been pledged by the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BAZAAR GATE STREET TRAGEDY.

INQUEST ON VICTIMS OF HOUSE COLLAPSE.

At the Coroner's Court, on Saturday, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, resumed the adjourned inquest touching the deaths of (1) Ganpat Balkoo, (2) Savitribai, (3) Sonabai, (4) Manilal Sukha and (5) Dullabh Chhiba, who were killed under the debris of the rear wall of a house in Bazaar Gate Street, which collapsed on the 1st instant. Inspector Fuller led the evidence.

Haji Ismail Haji Musa said the house in question belonged to his wife. Since she purchased it some flooring was done on the passage and the building was whitewashed. This was finished some fifteen days ago. He had received no intimation of any danger from any one. His wife purchased the property in September, 1915.

Questioned by a juror, the witness said there was a water tap on each "nani," that was on each floor. When the house was purchased he did not know there were leakages from the water pipes, nor after the purchase was he told that such was the case when he put on the flooring and whitewashed the house. He had notified the tenants on the ground floor to vacate. The flooring was to be done only on the passages and not in the rooms. He did not think there would be any danger therefrom. He asked the tenants on the ground floor to vacate, so that he might use the rooms for storing the building materials, etc. He last inspected the house some eight days before the occurrence.

Khan Saheb Jalbhoy Dosabhoy Dubash, Engineer, Superviser, P. W. D., said he was told by the police to inspect the house in question. He did so on the 4th November. He saw the debris. It was a frame building, five stories high. He could not trace the east wall, which had completely fallen. He thought it must have been a frame wall, *i.e.*, built between posts. The marks of the corner post could be seen on the adjoining walls. On the south wall, between the crevices on the third floor there still existed a pipal tree. From the circumstances he concluded that water must have got into the ground floor wall. The gully between this house and the back one was three feet wide. The eaves of these houses were probably discharging rain water over the wall, which had collapsed. The construction of the wall was of karai stone and must have absorbed the water as it was a porous sandstone. This he thought was the cause of the collapse. The use of this stone was common about fifty years ago in Bombay and he thought therefore that this house was built over 40 years ago. This stone was not used in Bombay nowadays and for this reason, *viz.*, that it absorbed water, the addition of the flooring, referred to by the last witness, put no extra weight on the wall and did not contribute to the collapse. He thought that the karai stone had been used on the ground floor wall only.

Questioned by a juror, the witness said the portion of the building which still stood was in a sound condition and was safe as long as the adjoining houses remained standing. He should say that this house should stand for another fifty years.

Further enquiry was adjourned till the 18th instant.

(Continued from Column 5.)

Second-Lieut A. B Radford, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut C D Rees, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H F Roberts, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J E Smart, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H R Stewart, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A J D Torry, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut S V Trevenen, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Warburton, Engineers.
Lieut E G White, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut E S Wise, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut G H C Hobbs, Dorsets.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut R Langley, Yorkshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut G R Boltho, Devons.
Second-Lieut J Collen, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut A J Fisher, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W Fraser, Flying Corps.
Captain C C Patterson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut E Warburton, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut S N Williams, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E H Wood, Hampshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut K F Hunt, Yeomanry.

DIED.

Staff Nurse Miss E K Parker, Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
Miss E B St. John, Voluntary Aid.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut W L Batty, Yorkshires.
Lieut J H Harford, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut J B Hudson, Yorkshires.
Lieut J C Jervis, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Killingley, Dublins.
Second-Lieut H J Lemass, Dublins.
Second-Lieut P T Read, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut K W L Scott, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A J Sells, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut A Steven, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W P Wat-on-Thomas, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut H W Wyllie, East Lanes.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G T Mansfield, West Kents.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Captain J W James, Hampshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut N B Brading, East Surreys.
Lieut H R G Brooke, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Carpenter, Cheshires.
Lieut-Colonel A Carton de Wiart, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut J Clarke, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut H L Donnelly, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J M Doulton, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A L G Everett, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut D T Gorman, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut K P Hall, Cheshires.
Lieut A N Hardie, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H Jack, Essex.
Second-Lieut G M Knox, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut P T Lewis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H MacKellar, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G J McGregor, Royal Sco
Lieut F Monk, Cameronians.
Captain H F Otway, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut J M Paul, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G O Pearce, Field Artillery.
Captain H E Pease, Durham
Second-Lieut J A G Ryrie, North Staffords.
Lieut A G Pinkney, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut M Pritchard, Field Artillery.
Lieut W de H Robinson, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J A G Ryrie, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut P B Silcock, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut E M Smeeth, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J S Smith, North Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED

Second-Lieut J W Braddell, Machine Gun Corps.

MISSING.

Captain J W Battersby, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W M Carlyle, Flying Corps.
Lieut A W C Connal, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E S Lacey, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut G A Palfreyman, East Kents.
Second-Lieut F G Parsons, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D S Webb, Cheshires.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

KILLED.

Major C E Andrews, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut E I Barrow, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C F S Brown, North Lancashires.
Lieut A B Colthurst, Gloucesters.
Captain J E Coughlan, Middlesex.
Captain H J Cromie, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut W Dannahy, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L G Doran, Dublins.
Captain B J L Fayle, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J V Gault, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R W Greenfield, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut G L Greenan, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut S Harrison, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut G E F Holmes, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F H H Ivens, Sussex.
Major L Kerwood, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut D S Lawrence, Rifle Brigade.
Captain G MacL Levack, Medicals.
Lieut R F Mackinnon, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W H Morant, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R L Parkes, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D Scott, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C Small, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut D J Stewart, Cameronians.
Lieut R Thompson, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H Wane, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J E Whitham, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Captain V H Clay, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut J A Thompson, Wiltshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut M H Fell, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E A Fulton, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J M Foster, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W N Maxwell, Seaforths.
Lieut J S Thomas, Essex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R D Beardshaw, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut E T S Bricknell, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut J G G Cuthbert, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G P Green, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J L Hull, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H V Marsh, Norfolks.
Lieut J J Widdowson, Wiltshires.
Lieut S R Wilson, Argyll and Sutherlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C R P Corbin, Worcesters.

DIED.

Second-Lieut C W Halfacre, Berkshires.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut A W E Christie, Worcesters.

WOUNDED.

Captain W P Abbott, Monmouths.
Lieut F B Adams, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut C B Anderson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut M A E Ashby, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut G C R Atkinson, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut R Atkinson, Field Artillery.
Captain T E M Battersby, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut R H Beaver, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F G Box, Sussex.
Lieut N Brampton, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut D W MacL Brand, Middlesex.
Captain E E Broadway, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R L Clark, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E A H Cox, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut C J Creed, Londons.
Captain G N A Curzons, Middlesex.
Lieut D J G Dixon, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F Dowling, Dublins.
Second-Lieut J C Dunn, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A J E Gibson, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E V Gilliatt, West Yorkshires.
Lieut V O Goument, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P C Grove, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut C R Handsley, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut W L D A Hart, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut H N Henney, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Holland, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J Hutton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F E Jewell, Devons.
Lieut A M Kennedy, Scots Fusiliers.
Major F B Knyvett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D J Lewis, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut L J Lill, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J Marsland, Sussex.
Lieut H R G Montgomery, Norfolks.
Lieut F A Morragh-Bernard, Munsters.
Second-Lieut L Muller, Essex.
Second-Lieut A H Nicholson, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut V P Noonan, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut S G Outwin, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain R Y Parker, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J P G Paterson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut W Y Paton, East Lancashires.

(Continued in Column 4.)

COMBINATION BEDSTEADS.

A large consignment of Three-Part Combination Bedsteads has arrived by last Mail which is just unpacked and open for disposal at moderate prices.

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Oil and Water Colours
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Silver Ware
Silk and Cotton Goods
Wines and Spirits
Glass and China
Motors
Antiques
Soaps and Scents
Leather Goods
Musical Instruments and Whild Animals, &c., &c., &c.
The Lots will be on view on Monday, November 20th from 4 to 12 p.m. The Auction Days will be Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 21st to 24th November inclusive, from 4-30 to 8 p.m. and 9-30 to 11 p.m. each day.

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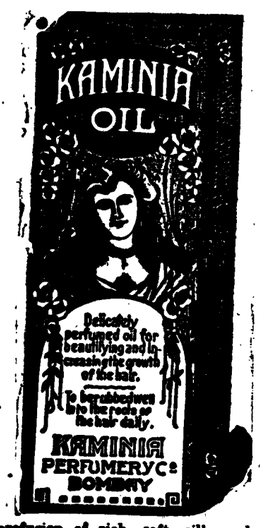
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Heated head is cooled, aching disappears and dandruff becomes a thing of the past. Added to all these it possesses a beautiful fragrant smell.

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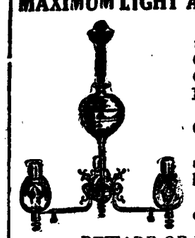

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PHYSICAL FORCE.

THE PROBLEM OF DIET.

(By Anna Kingsford.)

A general opinion prevails; it is that fleshfood contains the elements of physical force, and that to be strong, robust, and endowed with muscular energy, it is necessary to partake largely of animal food. This belief, writes Dr. Anna Kingsford, like the former, finds partisans not only among the general public, but in the world of medical teachers and practitioners, who for the most part, have adopted the opinions and faith of the vulgar upon the strength not of scientific examination, but of accepted custom. Nevertheless we daily see in our fields and our streets ample evidence that the strongest, the usefullest and the most capable workers among the animals are precisely those which never taste flesh. Their force and their endurance are invincible and surpass beyond comparison that of their beef-fed masters. All the labour of the world is performed by the herbivora—horses, oxen mules, elephants camels; by these our fields are ploughed, our cities built, our journeys accomplished and to these is man largely indebted for the existence of civilisation, commerce and national wealth. No carnivorous animal can boast the enormous power of the herb-fed rhinoceros, who breaks with scarce an effort trunks of trees, and grinds whole branches to powder like so many wisps of hay; no carnassier exhibits the endurance and stay of the horse, who toils with hardly any rest from morning to night under the weight of immense burdens, and whose strength has passed into a proveb. Du Chaillu reports that he saw a gorilla, nourished with simple fruits and nuts, break in his hands, with no apparent effort, a gun accidentally dropped by one of his pursuers; and an eminent naturalist Dr. Duncan, F.R.S., assures us that this animal in his native wilds is more than a match for the African lion.

The buffalo, the bison, the hippopotamus, the bull, the zebra, the stag, are types of physical power and vast bulk or of splendid development of limb, built up, not mediately from the flesh and blood of fellow organisms but from the original sources of strength itself—the wild plants and fruit and herbs of the field.

The carnivora indeed possess one salient and terrible quality, ferocity, allied to thirst for blood; but power, endurance, courage, and intelligent capacity for toil belong to those animals who alone, since the world had a history, have been associated with the fortunes, the conquests, and the achievements of men.

And here we will take occasion to observe that the nations who have left to us the most superb monuments, the most glorious records, the profoundest and purest thought, were not kreophagist nations. The opening chapters of the Hebrew book of Genesis, the origin of which is Egyptian, plainly declare what tradition this great people—mother of all the arts and sciences in the world—held with regard to the nature of man, and of his food in the perfect state. And we are informed by investigators of antiquarian records that the habits and primitive religion of ancient Egypt, and of Ethiopia—perhaps the oldest of all human colonies—absolutely forbade the use of animal meats.

What would our athletes of to-day say to the regimen of the Grecian wrestlers and pugilists of antiquity, whose degenerated shadows they are? In the gymnasia or palestrae, academies of the athletic profession, where persons destined to the acquirement of the art were trained from early youth, the masters subjected their neophytes to those methods which they judged the most efficacious for the production and augmentation of physical strength and power of resistance to fatigue. And one of the means employed for accomplishing this object was the enforcement of a very severe and frugal dietary, composed only of figs, nuts, cheese, and maize bread, without wine. In the palmy days of Greece and Rome, before intemperance and licentious living had robbed those kingdoms of their glory and greatness their sons who were not only soldiers but heroes subsisted on simple vegetable food, rye meal, fruits, and milk. The chief food of the Roman gladiator was barley cakes and oil; and this diet, Hippocrates says, is eminently fitted to give muscular strength and endurance. The daily rations of the Roman soldier were one pound of barley, three ounces of oil, and a pint of thin wine. It was no regimen of flesh that inspired the magnificent courage of the Spartan patriots who defended the defiles of Thermopylae or that filled with indomitable valour and enthusiasm the conquerors of Calamis and Marathon. And even in these days it must not be forgotten that the kreophagist nations constitute little more than a quarter of the human race, and it is precisely among this fourth part of mankind that the greatest amount of misery, crime and disease is found.

JAPAN'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

The "Japan Advertiser," of Yokohama, in reviewing the commercial and industrial conditions of Japan, says of the cotton industry.—

"The cotton trade is forging ahead. Not only are the sales to China increasing, but Japanese goods have found their way to Indian and Pacific markets where British and German goods formerly held the field. Great improvements are being effected in quality. A Dutch official from Java recently stated that he had been shown goods in Osaka which were not to be distinguished from the finest products of Manchester. In 10 years the exports to China have more than doubled, those to Hongkong have quintupled, and those to India have multiplied by 20. Compared with the gigantic figures of Lancashire, Japan's cotton industry is still small, but the tendency is worth noticing."

Your Kidneys
may cause DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE or GENERAL WEAKNESS.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the Proved Remedy Take them for all Kidney & Urinary Troubles.

In these trying complaints Dr. Cassell's Tablets are of proved value. They restore perfect efficiency to the kidneys by nourishing the nerves which control kidney action, and thus they enable the system to get rid of uric acid and other impurities which are the cause of Urinary Troubles, Dropsy, and Rheumatism.

Dr. Chas. Forshaw, D.Sc.,F.R.M.S., etc., the well-known scientist, says: "I have thoroughly tested Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and can conscientiously recommend them as an eminently safe and effective remedy for all forms of nerve and bodily weakness, and many forms of stomach and kidney troubles."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are prepared from purest selected ingredients, of proved restorative power; their incomparable efficacy has made them the most popular remedy in the world for

Nervous Breakdown	Nervous Debility	Stomach Disorders
Nerve Paralysis	Sleeplessness	Vital Exhaustion
Infantile Paralysis	Anæmia	Wasting Diseases
Neurasthenia	Kidney Weakness	General Debility

and as a protection against Malaria, Dysentery, and Infectious complaints.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets and take no substitute. Sold by Chemists and Bazaars in all parts of India at As. 14 and Rs. 2.2, the larger size being the more economical.

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Sarony's Virginia	No. 20 in tins of 50		Rs.	2 6
" "	No. 10 "	"	"	1 10
Greys "	"	"	"	1 8
Laurel	"	"	"	1 6
Hyde Parke	"	"	"	1 4
Federal Gold Flake	"	"	"	1 2
Imperial Navy Cut	"	"	"	1 0

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AUTHOR OF
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"THE WIRE TAPPERS,"
"GUN RUNNERS," Etc.
Novelized from
The Pathe Photo Play of the Same Name.

SYNOPSIS.

On Windward island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori opens the dyke gates and floods the island and in the general rush to escape the flood kidnaps Golden's six-year-old daughter Margory. Twelve years later in New York a Masked One calling himself "the Hammer of God" rescues an eighteen-year-old girl from his cadet Casavanti, to whom Jules Legar has delivered her, and takes her to the home of Enoch Golden, millionaire, whence she is recaptured by Legar. Legar and Stein are discovered by Manley, Golden's secretary, setting fire to Golden's buildings, but escape. Margory's mother fruitlessly impores Enoch Golden to find their daughter. The Masked One again takes Margory away from Legar. Legar floats the Third National bank, but again the Laughing Mask frustrates his plants.

FIFTH EPISODE.

THE INTERVENTION OF TITO.

David Manley was not altogether proud of his day's work. As he sat tied and bound on the rough brick floor beneath the Owl's Nest that once flippant-minded young man even acknowledged that things looked rather bad for him. He had been made a prisoner. The iron claw of Legar had reached suddenly out and closed about him.

But David Manley did not altogether give up. As he lay there, sore in body, but even more battered in mind, he still spasmodically struggled with the cords that held him hand and foot.

The solitude of that unsavory den did not add to his confort. The mere fact that Legar could see fit to leave a prisoner thus unguarded impressed the prisoner with the fact that his one-armed enemy was only too well assured of his power. And the more Manley thought of Legar and his methods the more that sinister figure seems to bewilder him. He knew that Legar was the unrelenting and eternal enemy of Enoch Golden, just as he had been the enemy of Golden's daughter Margory.

The thought of Margory directed Manley's mind back to the earlier events of that strange day. He recalled his long talk with that quiet-eyed girl in the quiet-toned shadows of the Golden library. It had been the first talk between them into which the personal note had entered. He had enjoyed that talk, for he had felt, as it progressed, that the girl had begun to realize he was her friend, that he wanted to be her friend.

But the quietness of the Golden home had proved to be nothing more than a lull which precedes the sudden storm. For, five minutes after he had left the smiling girl, the Golden butler, with terror in his eyes, had come running to him saying there was a stranger in the house, a stranger who had been seen lurking about the halls and had promptly disappeared at the sight of one of the servants. So Manley, forgetting everything else, had promptly joined in the search for tact mysterious intruder. And his first thought, after doing so, had been for Margory Golden.

Hurrying to the library to make sure of her safety, he had found her seated at her father's desk, quietly talking over the telephone. And there had been little in that scene not suggestive of tranquillity. For blinking placidly down from its perch beside her had stood Tito. Margory Golden's newly acquired parrot, for which Manley himself and small love. This feeling was based, not so much on the malevolent air of wisdom surrounding that green-bodied filcher of human phrases, as on the somewhat disturbing trick, taught it by some earlier master, of seeking out gas jets and turning them on the moment it was freed from its chain.

Yet as it had stood close beside the girl so busily talking over the telephone it had seemed as companionably innocent as a canary. And it had turned to blink sagely at Manley as the girl, apparently unconscious of his presence, had crossed to the mahogany-faced vault set in the library wall and proceeded to open its ponderous door. This had startled Manley not a little, for the combination of that vault was a secret jealously guarded by Golden, a secret unknown to Manley himself. It was not until she stood with the massive door swung open that Manley had confronted her. But she showed no embarrassment at his sudden interruption.

"My father has just phoned from Philadelphia," she explained. "There are certain papers he must have for his conference with the Regent Trust company to-morrow."

"But when did you find out how to open that door?" had been Manley's inquiry.

"Two minutes ago, over the telephone," had been the girl's reply.

"Then the sooner that door is shut and locked again the better," he had warned her.

"Why?" she had asked, for the first time conscious of his excitement.

"Because there's an unknown man hiding somewhere in this house, and heaven only knows what he's after, in times like these!"

Even as he had spoken Manley had detected an unnatural fullness about the portiere draping the side door to the library. And on the polished parquet floor at the bottom of that portiere the toe of a man's shoe had been plainly visible. Yet Golden's secretary had waited until the girl had closed and locked the vault door.

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Then he had leaped for the figure behind the drapery.

But that intruder behind the drapery had apparently not been altogether unconscious of the danger confronting him. He had at the same moment side-stepped nimbly through the quickly opened door, throwing an approaching and suddenly hysterical housemaid aside as he had swept past her. The redoubtable Wilson, who had also attempeted to block his exit, had even more promptly gone down, knocked flat by one fierce blow. It had been then, and then only, that Manley discovered the identity of the intruder. He had caught sight of the scarred face, which even an ample beard failed to screen. He had seen the right arm of wood which ended in its sinister iron hook, and all doubt as to his enemy had vanished.

But this discovery had in no way interfered with Manley's pursuit of that audacious intruder.

It had not been a pretty fight, that hand-to-hand contest between the slim-bodied youth and the scar-faced exploiter of evil, but it had been a desperate one. As Manley, pressing stubbornly on, had struggled to close in on his opponent, Legar had discreetly and nimbly backed away until he found the double house door itself barring his farther retreat. Thereupon he had promptly shattered the plate-glass backing the iron grill work on the hinges, and had actually swung one of these doors open before Manley could gather himself together and spring bodily on his escaping enemy.

They had gone down the broad steps together, locked arm in arm, fighting and clawing as ferociously as midnight cats in a tenement court. And Manley, with one hand on Legar's leathery throat, would surely have won, had not a closed car glided up to the curb along which they were writhing and panting and rolling. From that car a yellow-faced Italian known as Scoop had taken a prompt and active part in the encounter. He had withheld finalities, however, until Manley was uppermost. Then, with a quickly drawn "billy" he had blackjacked that youth into utter indifference as to Legar and mysteriously waiting limousine and all the rest of the world.

Before Manley's senses had come back to him he and the green-feathered parrot had been tossed bodily into the closed car, and, three minutes before the arrival of the police for whom the white-faced girl in the library had so frantically telephoned, that mysterious limousine had speeded off into the night, carrying not only Legar but the youth who had been so presumptious as to attempt to interfere with Legar's exploits.

But Manley did not altogether give up. His heart still had the resilience of youth. He still believed in his star.

What fretted Manley most, however, was his lack of freedom. Rolling a little over on his side, he studied minutely the rough brick floor on which he lay. After this inspection he wormed his way carefully from side to side, lying face down and trying each row of exposed bricks with his shoe toe, in the hope of finding one of them loose.

He had elaborately tested eleven rows before he found any reason for hope in this direction. A chill of excitement ran through his tired body, in fact, as he discovered one brick which seemed less securely embedded in cement than were its fellows. He worked at it patiently, laboriously, kicking away small particles of plaster, thumping it with his boot heel, prying at it with his sole until it rocked free in its row. Then came the even sterner task of shifting it from its place. This he did by turning about and lying close to it, on his side, so that the fingers of his tightly imprisoned hand might come in contact with its edges. Time after time it fell back, but in the end he triumphed.

Yet it was not this unearthed brick which interested him. His attention was directed towards the rough-edged parallelogram where that brick had originally rested, for the corners of this opening, he soon realized, provided him with a saw edge which in time might serve to abrade and cut through the stoutest of cotton rope. But the consolation of this hope did not stay with him long. For even as he started to work, his movements were interrupted by the sound of a key in the heavy iron lock on the door that shut him in. He rolled over quickly, twisting about so that his apparently inert body covered both the loosened brick and the spot from which it had been taken. He continued to lie there as though in a sleep of exhaustion, for his veiled eyes had already caught sight of the two heavy-featured ruffians advancing into the room.

"Let the poor boob sleep," warned the larger man, in a husky whisper. "He's goin' to cash in before mornin'!"

"But I'm sick o' markin' time down in this rat hole. Why can't Legar get back here where he belongs and do his own stickup work?"

"I tell you the doc's up to the Golden house makin' his haul when the coast's clear! And if you wake that king there you'll have to cut out the red-eye and keep busy chokin' off his hollar!"

Manley could hear their shuffling feet as they recrossed the rough flooring and then the scrape and rasp of the rusty lock as they once more turned the key in the door. But the moment they were gone he was once more busy with the cotton rope about his wrists, for what he had overheard increased his passion for liberty. When a man, however, is still youthfully blind enough to believe in his start, to nurse the delusion that some special genius has singled him out and watches over him, he is not easily discouraged. Yet discouragement came, and came in a form most unexpected, even before Manley's hands were free.

It came, in fact, in the form of a green-bodied parrot creeping stealthily through the rusty cross-bars grilling the transom above the locked door. He watched the bird slip into the room, climb along the rusty iron gas jet, deliberately turn it on.

Manley knew what this meant, and it spurred him to even more frantic efforts to saw through the cords, still holding him a prisoner, for already the fumes of the escaping gas were reaching his nostrils.

When one strand of it had parted, and he had uncoiled the rest of it from his ankles, his head was swimming and his legs were unable to support him. So he crossed the room on his hands and knees, caught at the rusty gas pipe for support and painfully drew himself upright. His trembling hand went out, found the gas jet, and turned it off. And the next moment he fell face down on the rough floor, and lay there in a gray daze of weakness.

How long he lay there he could not tell. But he was aroused by the sound of thick voices from the outer chamber, punctuated by the shrill cries of an angry and scolding woman. He pulled himself together and possessed himself of the brick bat, as a weapon.

He waited, scarcely breathing, as the door was flung open. So quick, however, was the entrance of the first intruder that Manley could not lift his missile before the darkness had swallowed up that shifting shadow. But standing in the lighted doorway was a second man, crouched low and leaning forward with blinking eyes, a blue-barreled navy revolver in his hand. Manley, eying that evil face as a sharpshooter eyes his target, let fly with his poised brick, and let fly with all his force.

The stooping man went down like a clouted rabbit, without a sound. But even as he fell the first intruder, at the far end of the room, struck a match. And at that second figure Manley let drive with the only missile at hand.

The heavy glass lamp, hurled true, sent man and match against the case side in a shower of oil and broken glass. But Manley did not wait to witness the result of that second assault. He leaped for the door, caught up the blue-barreled revolver from the hand of the stunned man on the threshold, and drove for the heavier door at the end of the outer chamber.

But this door he found to be locked. He was on the point of starting back in search of a timber heavy enough to batter down that barrier when all movement was arrested by an uproar of sound that fairly drove the breath from his body. For the shower of oil that fell about the lighted match at the vaulted end of the side chamber had sunk into the litter of rubish beside the powder cases, had burst into flames and had crept closer about those wooden cases until the licking tongues of heat had reached the explosive.

Yet even as Manley stood there, fighting for breath, a second surprise both confronted and engulfed him. Following close on that telltale roar of sound came an even more bewildering rush of water, tearing through the low-roofed cellar like a thousand hounds let loose. And he knew then that the explosion had broken down the walls between him and the East river at high tide.

He leaped in the direction of the door, in the hope of getting it closed.

He was still struggling frantically at this door when a heard a voice, and at first he thought it was a human voice; crying shrilly through the gloom.

"Let me out!" was the frantic cry close above him. "Let me out!" Groping and pawing along the wall, his hand came in contact with the rung of a narrow iron ladder. He caught at this ladder and drew himself up, for he now stood shoulder high in the ever-mounting flood. On the topmost rung, as he mounted, he found a shaking and feathered body clinging stubbornly to the rusting iron, beating with its beak on the hollow sounding boards above his head.

By a flash Manley himself was shouldering up against these boards. There was the sound of a rending staple, and in another moment he was swarming up through the ruptured trap door, catching at the parrot as he went.

* * * * *

THE FIGURES OF FATE.

Margory Golden, alone in her father's library stared apprehensively about that massively furnished room as though dreading that some new terror might leap out at her from its shadowy corners. She was unnerved not only by the disquieting disappearance of David Manley but also by the thought that she was still so surrounded by the tides of evil.

As she sat there, deep in thought, she was depressed by the sudden suspicion that some one of the many servants in that house was a traitor to his master. Yet as she checked them over, one by one, she found nothing on which to ground this ghostly suspicion. She remembered that she had once been suspicious even or Manley himself, of this serious-minded friend who hid his true feelings behind a mask of light-hearted irrelevancies. And there were things in which she herself had not been altogether candid with him. There was, for instance, the matter of Tito, the Amazon parrot. She had not, confided to Manley the fact that in that bird, stumbled across in a fancier's shop, she had found an old friend, a friend dating back to her unhappy days in the Owl's Nest. And she sighed aloud as she gathered up the papers on the rosewood desk and turned to the vault to which she had forgotten to restore them.

"Twenty-one, thirty, forty-two, sixty," she repeated, recalling her father's instructions over the wire. "Forward and back and forward and back again, for it's a four movement dial, whatever that may mean!"

The vault door opened, obedient to the combination, and seeking out the inner compartment marked "J" she restored the papers to their place. Her hand was still on the open vault door when the shrill call of the telephone bell sounded through the quiet room.

She crossed to the desk and took up the receiver.

"Do you know who is speaking?" demanded a voice which sent a thrill of apprehension through her forward-stooping body. And the question was repeated as she sat silent, staring before her.

"Yes," she finally answered, trying to steady her voice. "It's Legar."

The wire brought his answering laugh close into her ear.

"You know the voice, I see. And I think you know the man. So listen to what I have to say. I've got your friend Manley, and he'll stay where I've got him. And unless you want him turned out of here with about half of that pretty face of his burned to a crisp, you'll do what I tell you to do. Do you understand? I'll scar him worse than I was scarred, if you try any tricks with me in this!"

"In—in what?" demanded the white-faced girl.

"In exactly one-half hour I want you to walk past the Soldiers' monument and hand me a paper. That paper is somewhere in your father's vault. It is one half of a code list and chart, on a square of yellow manilla. Do you understand?"

"But how am I to know this paper?" asked the terrified girl, fencing for time.

"It's a chart, a map, one half of the map of Windward island. For old Golden wasn't such a fool as he seemed"—and again the venomous laugh sounded low over the wire. "If your father had got hold of my half of that map a little earlier in the game he wouldn't have needed to dig for ten years through that sand, looking for his precious treasure! Now it's my chance, and I want that paper. And unless you want your secretary to come home a rather unpleasant thing to look at, you're going to have that map in my hands in half an hour. So tell me quick, what your answer is. Do I get it?"

For one moment the girl sat silent, breathing quick through parted lips.

"Yes, I'll bring it," she at last said over the wire. Then she sat motionless, with her hands gripping the desk edge for several minutes. When she moved it was with the quickness of a sudden and clear-cut decision.

"Give me police headquarters," she called out as she caught up the receiver. The next minute she was explaining to the desk official at Center street the news of Legar's latest threat and the need of forestalling it. Then, after another interval of studious thought, she crossed to the vault and began a hurried search for the document which Legar had described as being stored away there.

She found it at last, in a package of faded deeds and papers to do with Windward island, and while one glance at it persuaded her that it was indeed a chart of the island, the fact that it represented only one-half of this island tended to convince her that Legar had spoken the truth.

But she had no time to deliberate over that discovery, for her next move, she felt, should be to call the servants and warn them against any midnight intrusions.

She crossed to the rosewood desk to carry out this plan, and her finger was even extended to press the bell button when a sudden soft movement at her shoulder caused her to swing sharply about.

Confronting her, with a slightly triumphant smile on his deep-scarred face, stood Legar himself.

"I am intruding, I know," he began in his suavely acidulated tones, "but there was a possibility, you see, of your friends in uniform interrupting our meeting beside the Soldiers' monument!"

The girl's fingers, as she edged away along the desk, closed determinedly on the scrap of manilla paper still held in her hand. The vault door, she saw, was also still open. But that was not the thought troubling her. The vague fear at the back of her mind was whether or not she was too late to save Dave Manley from the danger threatening him. And she edged still farther away.

Her movement was arrested by the ringing of the telephone bell close beside her.

"Answer that phone!" he suddenly commanded.

The next moment a great load seemed to lift suddenly from her heart, and a renewed wave of audacity swept through her body, for the voice that spoke to her over the wire was the triumphant voice of Manley himself. Manley declaring that he was free and that he would hurry back as fast as wheels could carry him.

"Who spoke then?" cried Legar, his face clouded by a move which apparently was an unexpected one from his standpoint. But the wine of hope now singing through the girl's veins made her more crafty, more ready to face Legar with his own weapons. Instead of answering him her hand moved out to the bell button, for with the ringing of that bell, she felt, would surely come help. And once the slip of manilla was back in the vault, and the door locked, she now had little to fear from Legar. So when she fell back, as he sprang forward to strike her hand from the bell, she saw that her retreat lay in the direction of the vault door.

Her pursuer, however, was in no mood for equivocation. He seemed suddenly to foresee her intention. For without warning he leaped towards her as an animal leaps for its prey. And with one sweep of his maimed arm the iron hook at its end was snared deep in the folds of her clothing.

"Give me that map!" he said, in a voice husky with blind and unreasoning rage.

Margory Golden, however, had no intention of giving him the map in question. She fought against him, with all the strength at her command, knowing that any moment now would bring the needed help.

But Legar, with his hand on her throat hurled her back against the heavy vault door, shook her as a terrier shakes a rat, snatched the yellow sheet from her fingers flung her staggering into the maw of the open vault, and with a throaty and beast-like cry of triumph swung the great steel door shut, even as the partly-dressed Wilson ran gaping in through the library door. Yet Legar took time to throw back the tumbler lever and spin the dial before turning to confront that wide-eyed servant. Then, hearing other approaching steps, he dove through the second door, scurried like a pelted hound through shadowy rooms, slipped eel-like through a quickly opened window and escaped to the street.

There he ran for a dark-bodied car standing in the deep tree shadows, and with a gasp of relief flung himself up into the cushioned seat.

As he did so a masked figure sitting crouched close back in the hooded gloom of that seat suddenly threw out a hand and garroted the startled Legar against the leather upholstery, on which he began to writhe like a caterpillar on a cabinet pin. But with an equally deft second movement the man in the yellow mask snatched the oblong manilla paper from his opponent's hand.

"This," blandly announced the man of mystery as his garroting fingers relaxed and he stepped down to the running board, "is one of the rare moments when I have the pleasure of trumping your ace!"

And the all but apoplectic Legar lay back gasping for breath as that stranger dropped lightly from the speeding car and vanished shadowlike into the night.

At the home of Enoch Golden, in the meantime, the terrified Wilson had regained both his feet, his presence of mind and a presentable portion of his dignity. His frantic shouts for help had brought the rest of the servants flocking to the library, and his equally frantic efforts to describe what had taken place did not add to the peace of that little group from below stairs.

"I tell you, Tibbins, Miss Margory's locked in that vault, and there's no one in the 'ouse as knows 'ow to open it!"

Cries of horror burst from that suddenly arrested circle.

"Someone telephone for the police!" cried the second man, as Wilson shouldered out through the group swarming and gesticulating about the vault door. "Yes, the police!"

He had the instrument in his shaking hand when the door opened and David Manley stepped quickly in, with Tito, the green-bodied parrot, on his arm.

"What's wrong here?" was the newcomer's sharp demand.

"It's Miss Margory, sir," began the quavering-voiced butler.

"Well, what about Miss Margory?"

"She's locked in that vault, sir, and no one in the 'ouse knows the combination!"

"Good God!" cried Manley, suddenly transfixed. Then he ran to the vault door, flinging the others aside.

Flinging off his coat, he bent over the dial. The silent group circled about him. And still he worked, worked with every nerve on edge, every sense alert, for time, he knew, was precious.

"I said silence there!" he called out sharply, for his whole mind was directed to the faint click of metal against metal in front of him. But louder than before the green-bodied bird on its broken perch repeated its cry.

"Twenty-one — thirty—forty-two—sixty!" was the shrill and monotonous cry of the parrot, with one eye cocked ceilingward.

Manley suddenly wheeled about.

"What in God's name does that parrot mean? . . . Wait! . . . It is . . . it must be"—But instead of finishing that declaration he repeated the bird's cry. "Twenty-one, thirty, forty-two, sixty."

In the next breath he was facing the vault door, with his trembling fingers turning and spinning the glimmering dial.

Then, without breathing, and with colorless face, his hand grasped the tumbler lever. And not one of that group moved as he put on that lever the pressure that would tell the tale.

It was Celestine the parlor maid who indorsed her Latin temperament by falling back in a dead faint as the metal door swung open. But no one, at the moment, was thinking of Celestine.

"It's all right," Manley called from the darkness of the inner vault. "She's alive—she'll be around in a minute—only somebody get some water!"

(To be continued.)

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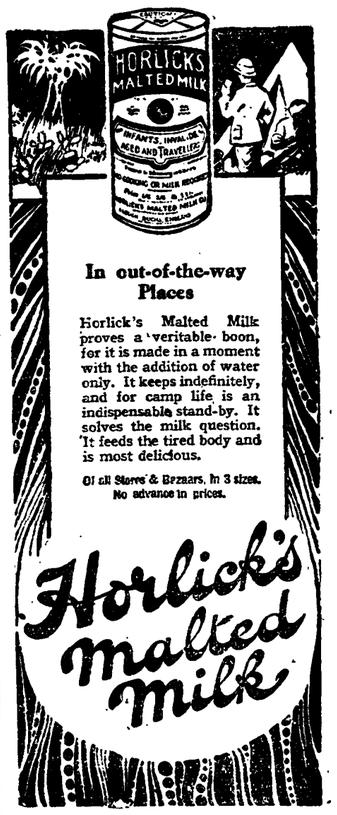

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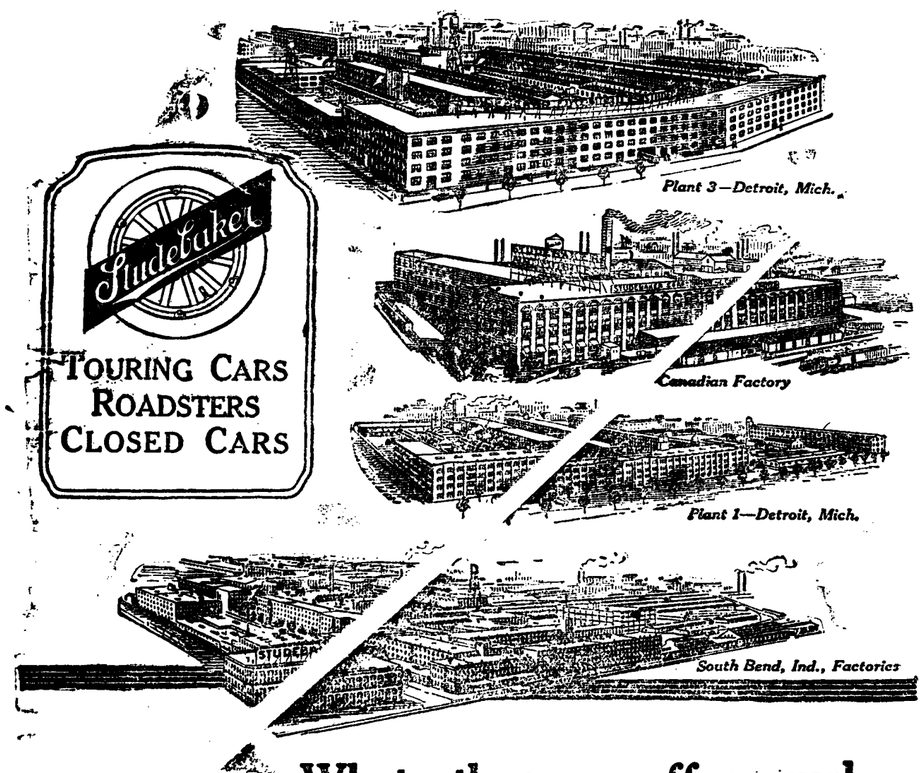

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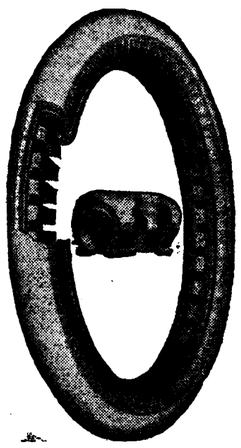

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I can thoroughly recommend all District Officers to use Dayton's Tyres. You may make any use of this letter you like.

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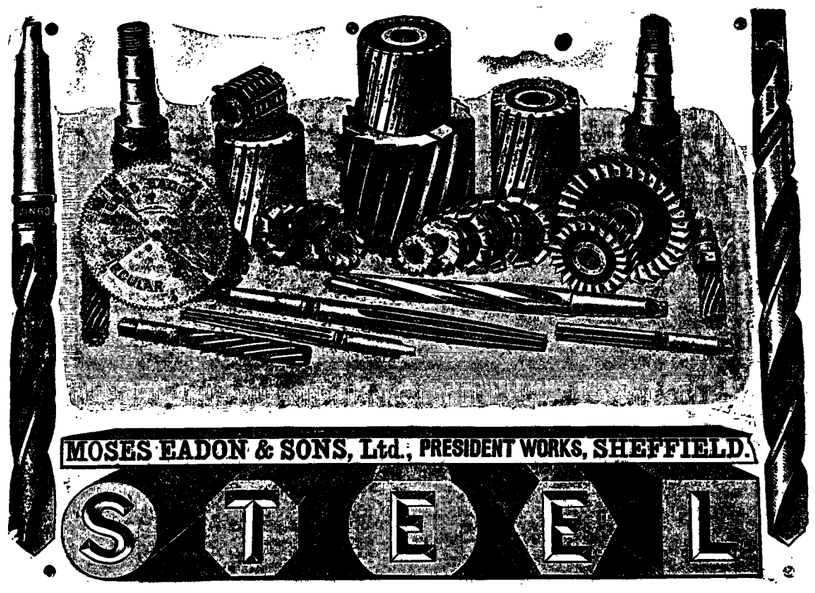

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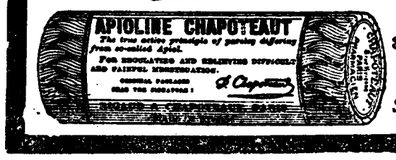

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